REGISTERED No. 31—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,923.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will be the following:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free, In advance.*

For 3 months	Rs. 4	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	8	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	12	Quarterly	48
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

For 3 Months	Rs. 6	Per Annum	Rs. 24
Half-yearly	12	Half-yearly	48
Quarterly	18	Quarterly	72
Monthly	7	Monthly	8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	" "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship "PATNA," 1,781 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Arthur, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th July 1874, at 5 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	July 1874.	Leaves Pondicherry	July 1874.
" Cutwar	11	" Madras	23
" Narsikal	15	" Coconada	27
" Alleppy	15	" Vizagapatam	28
" Tuticorin	17	" Bimlipatam	28
" Colombo	18	" Gopanipore	29
" Galle	19	" Palos Point	30
" Negapatam	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	Aug. 1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly to Yokohama.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 15th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communications can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamer will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppy.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

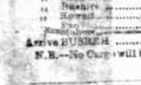
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,060 Tons, 260 H.P., Commander J. R. Davis will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1874.	Leave BUSREH	July 1874.
" Kurrachee	5	" Mahomerah	20
" Guadur	6	" Fao	20
" Muscat	9	" Bushire	22
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Bahrein	22
" Linga	12	" Lingo	26
" Bushire	14	" Bunder Abbas	28
" Bahrein	16	" Muscat	30
" Fao	16	" Guadur	Aug. 1
Arrive BUSREH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nairne, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st; *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£19	£14	Including Wines.
" Suez	36	22	8	
" Port Said	38	24	9	
" Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
" Messina	50	34	14	
" Naples	50	34	14	
" Leghorn	50	34	14	
" Genoa	50	34	14	
" Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

FIRST CLASS STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For handbooks of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two great lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing the immense benefit of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

A set nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways, to all their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 3rd July, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,736 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain R. M. Gibson, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Suez, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. THERAIA, (2,833 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and sailing also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,149 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. Mayhew, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 24th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERNAMBUCO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Pernambuco.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Theatrical Dresses.

New articles of Furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, a mahogany square piano, Ottoman, teapoy, whatnot, 3 double light hanging argand lamps, cheval glasses, glass and crockery ware, &c.

On account and risk of Cowjee Luchmeedass—

R—S—G—B—119 & 128—2 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 8/8 lbs. 44 inch.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Male Phaeton with Chestnut Horse.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Pair Fast trotting Pegu Ponies.
1 Australian Pony Dusty Boy, goes in Harness and Saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following parcels of pearls:—

1 Parcel small Pearls weighing	216	Peona Chows and	11 Dockrus
1 " "	862	ditto	ditto
1 " "	209	ditto	and 14 Dockrus.
1 " medium-size Pearls	295	ditto	ditto
1 " Containing 1,581 bed	1 large and small Pearls, weighing 1251	ditto	ditto
1 " "	918 best large and small Pearls, weighing 2910	ditto	ditto
1 " "	801 best large and small Pearls, weighing 1460	ditto	ditto
1 Large Drop Pearl, weighing 130	Peona Chows.		
1 " Best Quality Pearl, weighing 2041	Peona Chow.		

and the balance within two days after the day of sale.

The above will be on view from Monday the 29th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a most Valuable Landed Property, situate at Bohora Bazaar street, Fort, known by the name of the late Rustomjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's Property.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property in different lots for the convenience of purchasers by order of the owner Nerunjee Heerjeebhoy.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house in three compartments, known by the name of the late Rustomjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's property, situate, lying and being in Bohora Bazaar Street, in the Fort walls of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ——, assessed under No. 36 and 37, containing by admeasurement 36 feet in breadth, and 44 feet in length, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Public Road called Bohora Bazar Street, on or towards the west by sweepers passage, on or towards the north by the property of Thakoor Dewa Gungadhur, on or towards the south by the property of Cursetjee Pallunjee Pawwalla.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1874.

PETROLEUM LAMPS. LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM,

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with Argandian or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English House or covered by drafts @ 2/4.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 29 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
West End Establishments—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 39, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2½ to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal,	Carriage, Chime,
Duplex,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Carriage,	Hall, Shop,
Chronograph,	Library, Bracket, &c.
Keyless,	
Centre Seconds,	
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS; designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *Specialties*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

BENEFIT
MR. N. N. PARUCK
AND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF THE SEASON OF
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27TH JUNE 1874.

On this occasion will be enacted Mr. Paruck's much-admired Grand Eastern Romance, entitled;

SOLOMON'S SWORD,
OR
NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,
To be followed by the ever-popular Opera of
INDUR SABHA.

Between the Pieces Mr. C. S. MAYO will deliver his Annual Address.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30; Performance commencing at 8 P.M., sharp.

LOST, on the evening of 25th June, on or near the Hockey Club ground at the Band-stand, a GOLD WATCH. The outer case engraved with a coat of arms and over a scroll with the motto "Che sara sara." The inside case bears the monogram J. G. R.: the second face was missing. Whoever has found the same will oblige by intimating it to the Londons, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1874, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1874.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Mazagon Land Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Sinanjee Hurjee Street, Mandvie Hunjee, on FRIDAY, the 10th July 1874, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company held this day:—

"That in accordance with the regulations of the Company the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 250 New Shares of Rs. 2,000 each."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) is convened to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions and of transacting the following business:—

1st.—That the original Shares of the Company be divided into Shares of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, as provided in the Clause 4th and 5th of the Articles of Association of the Company.

2nd.—That as provided in the Clause 12th of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the Clause VI. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Clause be substituted, namely:—The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees Nine Lacs divided into Nine Hundred Shares of Rupees One Thousand each.

3rd.—That the Clause 19 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words "in the month of July" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "not later than the month of October in such year."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S STILL HOCK.

LAUBENHEIMER.

Rs. 9 per Dozen Pints.

In Cases of 2 Dozen each.

INDIA PALE ALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED a FURTHER SUPPLY of the above, in Casks of 3 Dozen Quarts, and 6 Dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Solid Mahogany COTTAGE GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons, Full Compass, specially made for India, and almost new. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen
POST FREE
for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.
LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 8s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 9d.
GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 26s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 30s.
For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.
Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Lamb Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."
THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nouri hed frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. Beware of PIRATICAL IMITATIONS of Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. Also with the cork screw attached. The ROWLAND PATENT ODONTOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

LIGHT WOOLLEN CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

AT ENGLISH PRICES FOR CASH.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE INSPECTION to the large STOCK they hold in this Department. The GOODS are thoroughly shrunk, and from their excellent quality and design, offer a choice, rarely obtained at even a considerable increase in cost.

CASH PRICE LIST.

OFFICE SUITS, in every shade of Grey, Brown and Drab, the NEW CHECKS and HEATHER mixtures	Rs. 25	0	
DOUBLE BREASTED COATS, of the above	16	0	
TROUSERS	10	0	
DOUBLE BREASTED SAC COAT and TROUSERS, best Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, introduced by A. & Co., the only make that retains its color	27	0	
FANCY DRILL TROUSERS, a large assortment in various Colours, six for	28	0	
KARKEE or WHITE, superior quality and make, six for	30	0	
RIDING SUITS.			
WHITE CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES	14	0	
WHITE DEERSKIN, thoroughly shrunk	14	0	
RIDING COATS of the above materials	18	0	
BEDFORD CORD TROUSERS or BREECHES, in a variety of Shades, Extra Stout Textures, for Hard Wear	25	0	
RIDING COATS of the above	32	0	
WHITE DORSKIN BREECHES, a special substance for this Country	35	0	
GAITERS of Stout Tan Canvas, leather bound	5	8	
MORNING or VISITING COATS, of Superfine Blue and Black, new ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with rich Silk Braid, and well finished.	30	0	
FROCK COATS, for Special Wear. From the light and elastic texture of these Goods, we highly recommend them for this garment	Rs. 38	0	
DOUBLE BREASTED SAC COATS. This garment from its smart finish is recommended to those who object to a close fitting Coat, and will be found useful when travelling	24	0	
BLACK ALPACCA OFFICE COATS, to wear without Vest	12	8	
LIGHT OXFORD TWEED WASHING COATS, in several Shades	10	0	
CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.			
BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly shrunk	27	0	
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8	8	
BADMINGTON SUITS.			
A COMFORTABLE DRESS for this Great Game made of a Light Elastic Woollen material	20	0	
DRESS SUITS.			
SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0	
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0	
WHITE DRESS VESTS for special Wear	7	0	

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS..... Can be furnished with patterns and instructions for self-measurement on application, but a remittance must be forwarded before dispatch of Goods, or Credit rates will be charged.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH & COMPANY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE,
Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, on Crawford Markets.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,

TO ARRIVE BY OUR STEAMERS.

PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD, FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.
PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gusset Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soles Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic side Boots	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods thereon mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

H-ULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sprinkle it with full confidence, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. Also with the cork screw attached. The Powder is sold by all Chemists in the Kingdom, and by the Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, *late* DUTTON, Chemists to the Queen, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, in Packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. each, and in Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 9s. each.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Expert Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—Treacher and Co.

NOTICES.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

RAYMOND'S

IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Canadian Manufacture.

NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 26TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet but steady, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. on Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomra, and Good Fair Gimned Broach, and ¼d. per lb. on Good Fair Hingunghaut. This morning's market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 18,000, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 2,000 on the corresponding date last year, exports to U. K. *nil*. Mid Uplands at New York are unchanged, but "futures" are reported ¼ higher, the result probably of an advance of ¼ per cent in Exchange, and an equivalent decline in Gold. The increased depression in Liverpool is fully accounted for by the enormous stocks on the spot, which have been materially added to during the week, and it seems very questionable whether prices have yet nearly reached the bottom. Adverse advices respecting the growing crop in America might induce a reaction, but weather reports still continue favourable, and all other influences, money excepted, are of a depressing character. Private telegrams we hear of to-day express very gloomy anticipations of the immediate future, more especially as regards Surats, a decline to 5d. per lb. for Fair Dhollera being looked upon in some well-informed quarters as by no means improbable.

The General Produce Markets continue firm, and Coffee is again tending upwards. M. P. Ceylon having recovered to 119s. per cwt.

Copper Braziers are quoted £1 per ton higher in yesterday's message, but other descriptions of Metals as far as reported upon are unchanged.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a further slight improvement, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 48¼ to 48¾ per cent, but no alteration has been made in the rate of discount, nor are appearances so much in favour of a reduction as might have been expected. In the open market the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian bills is given at 2½ to 2¾ per cent., slightly higher than last week, while Rupee Paper, if correctly quoted, has declined materially, Fours 2, Fours and a half 1, and Fives and a half ¼ per cent. This morning also Consols have receded to 92¼, while Bar Silver has advanced to 59d. per ounce.

In business here no new feature has arisen worthy of special notice, if anything the dulness has been increased owing to attention having been taken up by the outward mail. In STERLING EXCHANGE the transactions have been most limited and rates are unaltered, the feeling being perhaps a shade firmer. We still quote 6 months' sight Bank Bills Is. 10 9/16d. to ⅝; Credit Is. 10¾d.; Documents Is. 10 13/16d. FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is slow, and yesterday's rates barely maintained.

SHARES have been quiet but steady without notable change in values.

COTTON is dull at a decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the demand for export having again fallen off. Receipts yesterday were 1,000 bales, making a total of 7,165 for the week as against 6,000 for the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS by steamer are steady at £2-13-9, and by sailing vessel dull at £2-10 to £2-12-6 per ton for Liverpool.

IMPORTS are still very depressed, the transactions in PIECE GOODS being quite of a retail character.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Amt. of the Shares	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	12 p.c.	Agra Bank	13
24,000	1,000	all	24 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
150,000	500	all	10 p.a.	Do of Bombay New	522½
10,000	500	225	9 p.c.	Do 2nd Re-issue	280
9,750	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Do of Madras	1,200
11,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	259
40,000	221	all	12 p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	402 ml.
10,000	200	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
19,200	250	175	20 p.c.	National Bank of India	194
1,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	430

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	4,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1,415
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	151
750	4,000	2,000	250 p.a.	Mazagon Land	985
6,000	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
800	4,500	all	170 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,900
400	2,000	all	...	Shownagar M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Bombay United	1,460
1,600	150	150	25 p.c.	Ironside Mills	285
2,800	1,000	all	... p.	Dharamsey Spinning	1,750
1,500	1,000	all	300 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,345
750	1,000	all	...	Tyeraj Baboo Mills	1,495
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
800	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,445
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,525
900	2,500	all	300 p.c.	Oriental	4,200
400	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,850
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	100 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

WURDHA STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Wurdha State Railway, Hinganghaut and Jeomgoon Sections for week ending 23rd May.

	Receipts.	Train Mileage.
	Rs. a. p.	
Passengers	172 2 0	36
Goods	993 12 0	192
Electric Telegraph	8 0 0	
Total	1,173 14 0	Total 228

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 23rd May.

	Receipts.	Train Mileage.
	Rs. a. p.	
Passengers	216 5 0	123
Goods	426 9 0	107
Electric Telegraph	4 13 0	39
Total	647 11 0	Total 269

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 20th June 1874.

	Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		68,726 0 0
Merchandize		1,64,199 10 0
Electric Telegraph		504 0 0
Earth Trains		627 8 0
	Total Rs.	2,33,147 7 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,226½ miles	Total Rs.	1,97,581 11 10
	Increase Rs.	35,565 11 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s SS. DELHI, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mail for Southampton, Mr. Harrison being an additional passenger.

THE SHIP ASTRAEAN arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday from Melbourne, which port she left on the 16th May. The Astraean is landing a cargo of timber consigned to Madras.

THE BARQUE BEING, which left Gopaulpore for Madras on the 4th April last, has not been heard of since, and her commander, Captain Robson, who had remained at Madras on leave on private business, has, we read, proceeded to Masulipatam to take command of another vessel.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s SS. PERA, 916 tons, Captain R. Methven, will sail to-day for Australia, viâ with Australian mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. C. Buchanan, Mr. J. Dyson, and Captain R. M. Clerk. For Sydney—Mr. W. F. Moore and Mr. A. W. Beddy.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER BANGALORE, Capt. W. Soames, from Southampton 14th, Gibraltar 19th, Malta 23rd, Alexandria 29th, and Port Said 30th May, Suez 5th, Aden 10th, and Galle 20th June, arrived in Madras roads on Monday with the following passengers:—For Madras—Col. and Mrs. Rideout and ayah, Mr. W. R. W. Ray, Dr. Weil's ayah, Mrs. Brett's ayah, Mrs. Gorton's ayah, Capt. Wright's native male servant, Major and Mrs. Smither and maid, and Mr. C Shaw. For Calcutta—Mr. Pugh's ayah, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs Lawrence, Mr. C Genesate, Messrs Harvey and Graves, and 12 natives.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s SS. PUNJAB, 908 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—Major Harrison, Miss Boswell, and forty deck passengers. She brought the following cargoes:—From Bushire—109 carboys rosewater, 1 case sundries, 10 bundles specie, 10 packages silk, 1 case sweetmeat, 32 packages assafœtida, and 6 packages saffron. From Bunder Abbas—12 bundles specie, 3 packages ditto, 1 package hammaw, 2 packages shells, 1 package silk, 2 cases old copper, 2 bundles sealing wax, 2 packages gum, 1 package pistachio nuts, 70 bales cotton, 10 bags seeds, 2 cases empty bottles, and 1 case almonds. From Muscat—9 bales specie, 1 box pearls, and 3 cases gum. From Gwadur—33 bundles ghee. From Linga—6 bundles specie, 2 packages shells, 4 bales wool, and 1 case tobacco. From Bahrein—1 case charts, &c. From Kurrachee—35 packages fish, 202 dubbers ghee, 41 bags rice, 31 packages bones, 7 packages roots, 200 bales wool, 10 bales skins, 8 cases effects, 13 packages merchandize, and 1 package pistachio nuts. She brought many other packages for transhipment for the great ports.

ARRIVALS

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Busserah, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Java (s)	Starratt	Coast and Calcutta.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Pera, Methven, to Australia, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Farana, to Liverpool.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
22 Mahratta(s) ..... Ewart ..... Kyouk Phyoo, June 18.
Jumlain ..... Arnandeau ... Cadiz, November 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.
22 Dacca (s) ....
Precourseur (s) ....
Monsoory ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June
23 Astraean ..... Melbourne.
John N. Cushing ..... Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

June.
23 Bangalore (s) ..... Calcutta.
Southern Queen ..... London.
24 Foroquet ..... Cocanada.

DAILY IMPORTS, 26TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 60 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle & Co.
Mongolia (s) 2 cases gold paper, and 20 cases foolscap paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Parana (s) 14 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Lookha.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s) 10 casks claret, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM MALTA.

Tarbelly, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—26TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lebanon—230 bales cotton, Mathooradas Goculdas; 120 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 50 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaughten.
Milford, 6 bales wool, Hotechund Purasram.
Sir Charles Napier, 1,700 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
George Gilfoy, 1,200 bags linseed, R. Martin & Co.
Statesman s, 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 75 bales cotton, Vassonjee Chensonjee; 53 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaughton; 47 bales wool, Banjee Fakeerchund; 89 bales cotton, Dowsejee Mowjee & Co.
Parramboe s, 1,735 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 2,725 bags wheat, Wallace and Co.; 97 bales cotton, Morarjee Harry and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Narandass Chuterbhoy.
Parana s, 75 bales cotton, Megjee Dyal; 112 bales cotton, Heerjee Nasjey; 35 bales wool, Nundram Bhoosa; 32 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 200 cwts. horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 170 bales cotton, Luckmiram Ramchunder; 80 bales cotton and 84 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 2 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s, 87 bags ooplates, S. N. Tolatee; 15 bundles sumada stone, Khimjee Bhimjee; 62 bales cotton, Jairamdoss Poorbhoy; 23 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; 805 pieces sandalwood, S. & D. H. Futtakia; 41 chests opium, Shyriam Dowlatram, 52 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 30 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 170 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 32 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy; 53 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 50 bales twist, Mooljee Vieram; 70 bale's twist, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 2 cases Cambay stone, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 5 cases Cambay stones, Vurchund, Bustoorchund; 4 cases Cambay stones, Futtehoy Amjebhoy; 17 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 16 chests opium, Ramdas Khinjee; 2 chests opium, Khetsydas Hurmookroy; 132 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Tarachund Sotaram; 4 chests opium, Samrethoy Khetsydass; 90 bags ooplase, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pocha; 3 bales Sabmans and sharkins, Mahamed Allana; 16 bales Sumada stone, C. Moolchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran, s, 5 chests opium, Vullabram Hemchund; 3 chests opium, Samernull Sabhagmull; 13 chests opium, Ramsook Premsook; 862 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, Gamadass Sabhagmull.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 80, rainfall 2 inches.

COCANADA, 26th June, 5-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·86, rainfall 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 26th June, 10-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy, wind west to east-west, maximum 82, minimum 74, wet bulb 80, barometer 29·80, rainfall 2 inches 67 cents.

TUTICORIN, 26th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·73.

VIZAGAPATAM, 26th June, 5-22 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 86, rainfall 22 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been decided, although contrary to the expressed opinion of many cavalry officers of experience, to approve of the issue to each cavalry regiment of six rope lassoes with swivels, similar to some experimental ones issued for the Autumn Manœuvres last year, and which have been designed with a view of utilising cavalry horses in an emergency on the line of march, for assisting transport waggons or guns that may be insufficiently horsed. They are mere drag-ropes, with a broad web surcingle. The six lassoes and surcingles will form part of the regulated equipment of a regiment, but as a temporary measure, for such occasions as Autumn Manœuvres, breast harness similar to that used in the Royal Engineer Train will be supplied as required. The objections raised by Cavalry officers to the lasso are on the ground of the injury it causes to the horses, who have to drag in an unnatural manner from the belly instead of the shoulder. They were willing, in point of fact, to submit to all the inconvenience of carrying a proportion of breast-harness as their service equipment rather than have introduced into the corps under their command the detested lasso. A mixed body of officers who met to consider the point some weeks ago, came to the conclusion, however that the latter should be issued in the proportions stated before. We cannot but fully sympathize in the feeling of dislike which has been entertained for the lasso. At the same time we would venture to take a further step, and would, though with some diffidence, protest against the employment of cavalry for any such purposes as assisting transport. On active service it would be out of the question to permit troopers to fall out of the ranks to attend their horses to a lagging cart or waggon. Why, then, inaugurate a system in time of peace which could not obtain in time of war? Our transport should contain its own transporting element, and should not be dependent upon extraneous aid.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

"CONTROL" is doomed. Several months ago, and before the resignation of the late Ministry, we anticipated the result of the deliberations of a secret cabal then sitting at the War Office, not inappropriately termed the "Friction Committee," and prophesied that they boiled little luck to the officers concerned. But the political crisis that arose engrossed all attention for a time, and so stemmed the current of military antipathies and the *cacoethes scribendi* of the authorities at Pall Mall, that the supporters of the Control Department were afforded breathing space to collect their energies for an effort at self-defence. Right well did they employ the interval, if we may judge from the overwhelming mass of the evidence which they have collected. The secret cabal is now sitting again, whilst this time even a thicker veil obscures its deliberations. Nevertheless murder will out, and well-founded rumours are rife as to the sweeping changes about to be introduced. In the first place, Controllers are to be shorn of their attributes as members of the Staff of the General under whom they serve. In the second place, the arms are to be taken away from the non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Service Corps, and pistol or revolvers issued in lieu thereof. Finally, a separation is to be effected in the department between the duties involved by the charge of *munitions de guerre* and those attendant on the supply, &c., of transport, and *munitions de bouche*. In regard to the first mentioned "reform," it appears to us that lowering the status of the senior officers of a department is not calculated to increase its efficiency. In regard to the second, we tremble for its effects upon the soldiers of the corps. Such a movement will surely tend to their demoralisation. It may not perhaps be generally known that every successive Commander-in-Chief in India has strongly urged the propriety of raising as much as possible the tone of the subordinates, both of the Ordnance and Commissariat Corps, in that country to a more military feeling, owing to the disorganisation which has been observed amongst them when on active service. The result of the present movement with the men of the Army Service Corps will assuredly have a contrary effect. The third point is one involving questions of great magnitude. —*Army Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVALS—JUNE 25.

Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 26.

Johnstone, Dy Surgeon Genl, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 25.

Johnstone, Dy Surgeon Genl, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Tanna.

JUNE 24.

Hunter, Major, 30th B N I, on sick leave, to England.
Tyon, Colonel, Bombay Staff, on leave, to England.
Kay, Captain, 86th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Mitchell, Capt in, 103d R giments, to join, to Nasseerabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, June 23.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr E B Powell, Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, for one year, from or after the 19th proximo, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr M E Weld, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tanjore for one month.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr John Langford Lefaroe, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of North Arcot, during the employment of Mr Sewell on other duty, or until further orders. This cancels his appointment to Malabar, notified in Gazette of the 9th instant.

Mr Robert Hart, to act Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Logan on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Keough, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Bellary during the absence of Mr Crosthwaite on leave, or until further orders.

The Rev Joseph Duncan Ochrehan, M A, Chaplain of Vepery, to be Chaplain of Wellington.

The Revd John William Wynch, M A, to be Chaplain of Vepery.

The Rev Revd the Bishop has appointed the Revd William Weston Evans, M A, to be his Domestic Chaplain.

Mr J G Ferrasn, Registrar of Assurances of the Madras District, to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration during the absence of Col Macdonald on privilege leave, without prejudice to the appointment of Registrar.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to appoint the Revd Lewis Charles Innes, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Madras.

Mr F H Wilkinson, Actg Sub Collr of Calcutta, assumed charge of the District from Mr J F Price, the Actg Collr, on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

Mr H Sewell, Sub-Collr and Joint Magst of North Arcot, resumed charge of the Sidpaid pay Office from Mr R Bree on the 19th instant.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Actg Supt of the Govt Central Museum, Madras, assumed charge of the office from Surgn-Maj G Edie, M D, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt W Stainforth, Genl List, Infantry, on furlough on private affairs for fifteen months, and to embark from Rangoon.

Capt (Brev Maj) H Fraser, Cadre 3rd Regt Madras Light Cavalry, Dist Supt of Police, Central Provinces, is granted furlough on private affairs for eighteen months.

The under-mentioned officer has reported his return form Europe:—

Capt J Hudleston, S C, Offg 2nd Wing Subn 14th N I, Arrived at Madras on the 11th June 1874.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt A J Shaw Genl List, Qr Mr 28th N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, and to embark from Madras.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors having completed twenty years' service.
Captains Colin Mackenzie, George Machardy Bowie and Archibald Gibson Murray, from the 30th June 1874.

The following extracts from a Military Despatch from the Rt H the Secy of State for India, are published:—

I have to inform you that the under-mentioned officers have elected to remain in Europe from the following dates:—

Lieut Col F G Rideout 12th Feby 1874.
Lieut Col S C Montgomerie, 7th May 1874.
Capt C A Sim, R E, has received permission to join at Chatham on 2nd March 1874, in order to qualify for promotion.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HATTON—June 25th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. James Hatton, P. & O. Co., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DYCE—June 16th, at Ouchterlony Valley, the wife of Mr. W. J. Dyce, of a daughter.

St. HILL—June 19th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major St. Hill, A.D.C., of a son.

BANNERMAN—June 17th, at Raipore, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain C. S. Skinner, 31st Regt. L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KENYON—WILSON—June 23rd, at Dowson Street Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. S. Organ, Henry M. Lewis, M.A., of the Free Church Mission College, to Eliza Winbolt.

PUGHE—SCANLAN—June 18 h, at Gwalpara, Lower Assam, by the Rev Sidney Eadie, Robertson Francis Home Pughe, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, to Jessie, youngest daughter of F H Scanlan, Esq.

DEATH.

SMITH—June 16th, at Bangalore, Harry Harwood Smith, aged fifty-six years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874.

THE Bill for saving India by bestowing upon her the inestimable gift of a new Member of Council passed its second reading in the House of Lords before the mail left. No opposition was offered to it, and it does not appear that the Secretary of State for India thought himself bound to say a single word in explanation of its principle. This, surely, is even a worse mode of beginning legislation for India than that which obtains in this country, where at least a show of deference is paid to the opinion of the people legislated for by the publication of a brief statement of objects and reasons whenever a new Bill is introduced. Is it too much to ask that, before important measures affecting India are submitted to Parliament, they should be published in India itself and exposed to the criticism of Indian tax-payers? Luckily, Parliamentary forms require a considerable delay in the conduct of a Bill through both Houses. A Secretary of State cannot, like a Governor-General, suspend standing orders and pass in a day any measure on which the Government has set its heart. Time, therefore, has been allowed for so vigilant a friend of India as Mr. Fawcett to interpose with a motion the object of which is to allow India to express her own views about the merits of the new Bill. We think that, in these circumstances, Lord Northbrook would be justified in publishing forthwith any despatches he has sent home on the subject. These despatches will now assuredly be laid on the table of the House of Commons before the Government attempts to go on with the Bill; and there can, therefore, be no reason for keeping them secret in India and so preventing the intelligent discussion of a great question of administration. At present, most of our contemporaries seem to be puzzled to know what they should say about the Bill, and one of them, which shows an inclination to support it, can only offer the feeble remark that, as we say the Government of India's management of the finances is already careful and honest, we must be inconsistent in objecting to the appointment of a new member of the Viceroy's Council, whose special duty will be, in Lord Salisbury's words, "to check unsatisfactory expenditure." Our critic has missed the point of our objection. We certainly hold that the Government of India ought to be the controlling and checking force in the administrative machinery of India. Extravagance and unsatisfactory expenditure on public works are the natural consequences of a system of administration which encourages a fierce competition among governors of provinces and commissioners of districts to distinguish themselves, each above his fellows, by the construction of splendid buildings, roads, railways, canals, and water works with which their own names shall be for ever associated. The most conspicuous of recent examples of the mischievous effect of this competition in rendering even the ablest officials indifferent to the public interests has been afforded by Sir George Campbell, who when he was going away from India, and with reason, was frankest that, if too much had been made of the Bengal famine, at all events his excess of zeal could lead to nothing worse than "prodigal"—he might fairly have called it prodigate—expenditure. Here, then, we have a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal admitting that he could see no sin in it no sin to levy contributions on the rest of India to place beyond all doubt the prosperity of his own province; and we regret to observe that, since Sir Richard Temple succeeded Sir George Campbell, he too has become tainted with the provincial spirit and has shown a disposition to act as if it were no matter how prodigal the expenditure might be provided only the welfare of Bengal were secured. Now, the Governor-General's Council exists for the purpose of protecting the whole body of Indian taxpayers from those attacks of subordinate governments, supported as they too often are by Secretaries of State who are guided by the wishes of influential deputations or are anxious to court an ill-informed public opinion at home. If the Viceroy requires the aid in Council of an expert to enable him to keep the expenditure on public works in due subordination to the resources of the country, he has already a Member of Council for Finance to help him; and it is hard to understand why he should want anybody else. It seems to us especially absurd that an Engineer should be placed in Council to help the Finance Minister to do his business. Why, this would be thrusting into the Government of India the very element which ought to be most carefully shut out. A General Strachey in Council, with the direct management of famines and public works in all parts of India entrusted to him, would represent the very genius of extravagance and unsatisfactory expenditure. He would be constantly tempted to make a reputation for himself in the ways in which subordinate governments are now tempted; and his colleagues would be powerless to restrain his ambition. We look upon the new Bill, therefore, as an ill-advised attempt to abolish that controlling authority of the Viceroy over public works' expenditure which has hitherto been India's, only safeguard against the unlimited gratification of the caprices and love of jobbery to which, even in spite of this check, she has too often fallen a prey.

WE recorded the other day what may, we trust, be accepted as the final decision of the Government of India regarding the gauge of the Indus Valley Railway. After the waste of nearly four years, the advocates of the narrow gauge for this line have been worsted, and the validity of the arguments against break of gauge on the principal railways of India has been admitted. We may, perhaps, be pardoned for reminding our readers that the *Bombay Gazette* for a long time stood alone in exposing the loss of military efficiency that would be the result of the false economy of doing away with uniformity of gauge on the main lines of communication planned by Lord Dalhousie. It is natural that we should be gratified by the late conversion of the India Office and the Government of India to the view taken by the *Gazette* of the evils of break of gauge; but we are not anxious to boast of past victories, what we desire is to consider the probable effect of the concession made in the case of the Indus valley line on the projects of other schemes about which nothing has been definitely settled yet. As for the Lahore to Peshawur line, we may take it for granted that, whatever is done now, it must ultimately be built on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, for it would be too ludicrous to have one broad gauge line running from Calcutta to Lahore, and another on the same gauge from Kurrachee to Lahore, and to make the continuation of the two from the point of junction to Peshawur a narrow gauge railway. But the resolution the Government has at last come to in the Indus Valley case ought also, it seems to us, to have considerable weight in determining the question of the gauge to be used on the Rajpootana line from Ahmedabad. It is too late to hope for the extension of the broad gauge line from Ahmedabad to Agra; and the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, in its recent correspondence with Government on this subject, has wisely accepted the inevitable, and only asked to be allowed to construct on the broad gauge that section of the Rajpootana railway from Ahmedabad northwards which must be common to the two lines running to Agra and Kurrachee. It will now, we take it, be impossible for the Government to refuse this moderate and reasonable request. For, if we put the Agra extension on one side altogether, it is obvious that at some future day there must be a line all the way from Bombay to Kurrachee; and the Government will hardly be so shortsighted as to deliberately break up the broad gauge system again by inserting a narrow gauge section from Ahmedabad to Kurrachee after having deliberately adopted the broad gauge for the Indus valley line. The complete network of standard gauge lines, connecting the great seaports of Calcutta, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Madras with one another and with the chief inland cities of Hindustan and the Deccan, ought to be completed on the gauge on which three fourths of it has already been finished; and the good sense shown by the Government in disposing of the Indus Valley question encourages us to believe that, after all, and in spite of crotchet-mongers, the ship "will" not "be lost for a ha'porth of tar."

NOTE OF THE DAY.

OUR neighbours in Madras have a grievance, and a somewhat trying one, for people living in their exhausting climate. The ice supply is all but at an end, and for the remaining small stock in hand, estimated to last only until the 10th proximo, the Agent announces that an enhanced price will be charged. To make matters more provoking, an ice-laden vessel arrived in the roads a few days since, but was both with despatched to Calcutta,—where the supply, it appears was beginning to run short,—without discharging any portion of her freight. This, the Agent explains, was in accordance with instructions received from America some time before the ship's arrival. The same Company, the Tudor Ice Company, supplies all three Presidencies, but it would seem that the Calcutta folks have made a better bargain with the purveyors than the Madrassees, as we are told that the Company is subject to a penalty, in the event of failing to keep up the supply in the former city. It is also said that the same arrangement obtains in this city, and we hope such may be the case. However, the poor Madrassees have to suffer the disappointment of seeing the much-coveted luxury sail by their very doors; calling in upon them *en passant*, by way of enhancing the annoyance; the only consolation the Agent is able to offer being the announcement that another vessel with ice may be expected some seven or eight weeks hence. Meanwhile, relief is offered from another source, and we should not be surprised if they were to accept it and refuse further patronage to the Tudor Company, which cannot be said to have served them well. We read in the Madras papers just to hand that a Mr. McMaster of Bangalore has just returned from England bringing with him an ice machine supplied by the "International Ice Manufacturing Company" of London. Mr. McMaster was under agreement to erect this machine at Bangalore, but, under existing circumstances, he has obtained permission from home to commence operations in Madras. The machine, it is said, will manufacture two tons of ice a day, and the price of the ice will not be more than one anna or three pice per pound. The London Company bind themselves to deliver the above quantity of ice every day, and, in the words of the agreement, "such ice shall be in blocks, and shall be clear, transparent, and of good quality." A more favourable opportunity for a start could scarcely be imagined, and, should the ice produced be of good quality, the venture would be worthy of all support. It will take about a month to get the machine in full operation, we are told, but we should imagine that that time could be very considerably abridged. It is but fair to the Tudor Company to mention that the Madras Agent regrets to be compelled to raise the price; but, as he naively puts it, in his humble opinion it is the only way of preventing a large consumption of the public, they would purchase the actual quantity required, and thus allow the stock on hand to extend a few weeks longer: although, he remarks, he would only be too glad to allow the ice to stand as before.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD JUNE.

AFTER a considerable lapse of time the Legislative Council assembled again this morning in the large Throne Room at Government House. The members present were—His Excellency the Viceroy, the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Hon. Mr. Inglis, the Hon. Raja Romanath Tagore, and the Hon. Sir Henry Norman, who returned from his visit to the Andaman Islands on Monday last. The most important motion upon the list of business was that relating to civil appeals in the Presidency of Fort William, with regard to which Mr. Hobhouse asked for leave to introduce an amended Bill. Mr. Hobhouse made a long and exhaustive speech upon the subject, of which it would be impossible to give anything but a brief sketch here. He explained that the object of the proposed measure was to place some check upon the great latitude of appeal that was allowed in this country, and at the same to ensure a more efficient hearing of those cases which were the proper subject of appeal to the High Court. The measure was confined to Bengal, because it was in that Presidency that the mischief of the existing system had been chiefly felt. It had originated in a minute written by the present Chief Justice of Calcutta (Sir Richard Couch) and sent in by him to the Government a great many months ago. Upon that minute the Home Department framed certain proposals, which were sent round to the local authorities for their criticism and opinions, and it was after consideration of those opinions that the present measure had been framed. It touched appeals generally to some extent, but it was principally concerned with that class of appeals which went by the name of "Special Appeals," and as the subject was of very great importance, and it was not free from some complication, he would ask the indulgence of the Council in explaining exactly what was proposed to be done and also the reasons which had actuated the Government in making these proposals. Mr. Hobhouse then entered into an elaborate explanation of those proposals and of the matters particularly bearing upon them. He showed that the law on the subject was in a very unsatisfactory state, and that in Bengal, at least, it was causing mischief which required speedy remedy and prompt treatment. As regards Bengal the evils complained of were three

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night the Harbour of Colombo Loan Bill was passed. Lord Carnarvon explained that it was considered advisable to make Colombo a harbour of call for steamers instead of Galle; for this reason the present Bill transfers to Colombo the loan originally made in favour of Galle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Public Worship Regulation Bill has passed through the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons funds necessary for the new administration of our settlements on the Gold Coast were voted by a large majority.

In reply to a question from Captain W. E. Price, hon. member for Tewkesbury, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Minister for War, said that the 59th Regiment only finishes its term of service in India in the winter of 1875, after which the regiment will return to England.

The announcement that Her Majesty the Queen contemplated visiting Saint Petersburg in September has been formally contradicted.

CHURCH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 25TH JUNE.

A Conference of German Bishops has been assembled at Fulda for the purpose of discussing the new Ecclesiastical laws.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¾d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
4 per cents. Guzerat Paper	—.
4 do. do	97½.
3 do. do	92¼.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,187,500. Inc. £187,500.
Bills discounted	£17,625,000. Dec. £187,500.
Bullion	£23,937,500. Inc. £312,500
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95¼
Bar Silver	58¾
Arrivals—Celia and Millicent.	

MR. MELVIR resumed charge of the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Madras on the 19th instant.

MR. H. M. DURAND, at present Assistant Magistrate at Bhaugulpore, is to become an Attache at the Foreign Office during the absence on leave of Captain Ridgeway.

MR. SLATER will act as Chief Engineer of the B. B and C. I. Railway during the absence on six months' leave of Mr. F. Mathew, who went home by yesterday's mail steamer.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of a lakh of rupees every year for five years for carrying out the water-supply schemes at Bangalore and Mysore.

DR. H. H. MASSEY, C.B., at present Deputy Surgeon-General of the Bangalore circle, will, it is expected, succeed Dr. Currie as Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Madras.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal will retire early next year, and rumour is already busy as to his successor. When the present Chief Justice was appointed there were no fewer than 200 applicants for the post.

MR. DAMPIER acts for Mr. Schalch as member of the Board of Revenue during the latter's absence on leave. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, will act for Mr. Dampier.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, accompanied by Mr. Bernard, Mrs C. E. Buckland, and Captain Spens, arrived at Dacca in the Rhotas, in tow of the Sir William Peel, on Friday last, and landed at five o'clock in the afternoon.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to Government in support of the resolution adopted last week by a majority of the Port Trust in favour of the immediate construction of the Elphinstone Docks.

DR. SCULLY, the medical officer deputed to Kashgar with Mr. R. B. Shaw, passed through Lahore on Monday for Murree, *en route* to join the latter gentleman, who intended to have left Murree on Tuesday or Wednesday for Sreenuggur.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY reports, on the 12th inst., that the Yarkand Mission had safely arrived on the further side of the Sassir Pass on the 9th idem, and that the Mission was expected at Leh on the 18th or 19th. The party were all well and met with none but light difficulties on the road.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, attended by Colonel Earle, Military Secretary, and Captain Jackson, Aide-de-Camp, visited the Alipore jail and hospital on Monday evening. Mr. Heeley, Inspector-General of Jails, and Dr. Lynch, accompanied His Excellency, who spent more than an hour in the jail.

THE Hon. L. C. Innes, a Judge of the High Court, has been appointed Vice Chancellor of the University of Madras in succession to the Hon. Justice Holloway, who has resigned the post. The selection, a Madras paper observes, is one that will meet with general approval, the new Vice-Chancellor being universally respected for his high character and ability.

THE *Englishmen* observes:—"Although Calcutta escaped the threatened storm last week, there was, it appears, some rough weather in the Bay, for Captain Richardson, of the Balkamah, reports having experienced bad weather, approaching to a hurricane, below False Point on the 17th June. The heaviest of the wind was from W. to W.S.W. The barometer stood at 29·30, being lowest at noon on the 17th, with the wind all round the compass and the decks covered with insects."

IT is announced that through communication has been restored between Madras and Bellary, and Madras and Raichore, and that, on and after the 24th instant, trains would run as usual, and passengers, goods, &c., &c., may now be booked through. The break at the river Paupugree has been restored with great expedition, the Railway officials having shown marked energy in remedying, as early as possible, the consequences of the late catastrophe.

WE stated two days ago that the appointment of Senior Magistrate at Bombay had been offered to Mr. Ramsay, of the Civil Service; and our local contemporaries yesterday rashly added to this information the statement that Mr. Ramsay had actually been appointed to the post. The fact is, however, that the negotiation fell through; and Mr. C. P. Cooper has now been appointed Senior Magistrate, with the same pay (Rs. 2,000 a month) that Mr. Connon had. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has been confirmed as Second Magistrate in Mr. Cooper's place.

THE Dehra Ismail Khan correspondent of the Lahore papers supplies the following items of news:—General Hafizoolla Khan has been transferred from Badakhshan to Turkistan by the Ameer's orders, and Colonel Asghar Khan has gone in his place to Badakhshan.—The people of Zoohseen have rebelled and are fighting with Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan, the Ruler of Kooram. As there was only one regiment in Kooram, the ruler wrote to the ruler of Khoosht to send him reinforcements. The latter has sent him one regiment.—The Moolla of Kotah, a very learned man, who aspired to an equality with the Moolla Sahib of Swat, and who was moreover a Wahabee, is dead.

THE Cabool news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says the following has been received from Candahar:—"All sorts of rumours are prevailing here about Sirdar Mohamed Yakoob Khan. Some say the Sirdar has left Herat for Candahar and that he will take as much money from the Governor of that place as he requires for the public expenses, after giving a receipt; others have it that the Governor of Candahar has made up his mind to close the gates of Candahar on the arrival of the Sirdar, but that he will not fight him. It is also reported that Yakoob Khan will not march beyond the Herat frontier. Ameer Sirdar Ali Khan's vakeels, who are on their way to Herat, have been received very kindly by the Governor of Candahar."

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

IN a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette* you mentioned that in Madras a certain Government official had constituted himself time-keeper for his department, in which dignified situation he watched the arrival of each miserable employé, and fined him a rupee if he was late. Possibly he borrowed the idea from some cotton factory in England, where, however, it is not high-salaried officials who check the time; or, perchance, he borrowed it from the practice which prevails in a respectable mercantile firm in Bombay. One of the assistants in that firm regularly and punctually descends from Olympus early in the morning, and takes up a position in the office, where he watches the ingress of each subordinate. I hear that it is quite an interesting study to watch the painful care with which each black sheep's arrival into the pen is jotted down in a book with gilt clasps and red edges. Sometimes a stampede takes place on the stairs leading to this office in consequence of terror-stricken clerks (Hindoos, Parsees, and Portuguese) rushing madly up, leaping several steps at a time, stumbling, puffing, clutching at each others flying-jib sheets, in one grand helter-skelter endeavour to be in good enough time to propitiate the watchful gentleman with the gilt-clasped and red-edged note-book. Notwithstanding the anxiety of these clerks to be up to time, many of them have been convicted of being nineteen seconds late, and the fine fund is, I hear, one of the finest funds in the city.

THE recent conversions, or rather perversions, to Mahomedanism have all been distinguished by the perverts taking unto themselves spouses additional to those they possessed before. Thus Mahomedanism would appear to have been recognised as a singularly convenient religion, and one that characterises more than for its dogmas. Some of the native journals have been exercising themselves to prove that Mahomedanism is now making progress over Christianity; but I will not believe much in their arguments until I hear of one or two bachelors turning Mahomedans. They have no occasion to be discontented with Christianity; it is only married men with unholy thirsts who need to look at Islamism as a means to satisfy the ends not of conscientious convictions but of motives less honourable. To show you how popular Islamism is among people who want new wives I may mention that the idea I allude to has spread down even to the least intelligent strata of Parsee society—in proof whereof I send you the following letter, amid the obscurities of which you may make out that some amorous but muddle-brained young man wants to turn a Mahomedan in order to get a new wife:—

SIR,—From Mr. Melwills being converted into Mahomedanism for disagreement between his wife and him; We three Parsees are the sons-in-law of one of the Thugees in India, who is the Patron of three daughters only, who had a decree against him by one of his son-in-law in the High Court about Rs. 25,000, for a short time ago, and was a member of the laws and regulations enacted and passed in the year 1865 for the Parsees. Who has large sums of money, ornaments, &c., in his possession belonging to us. The above noble gentleman is not sending the three daughters, to their husbands for nearly six years on account of monetary purposes.

We ask, Dear Mr. Editor, that as we have laws like English since the year 1865 and since or after that period the said noble man has taken the advantage of the Act; and for years together we are far from our wives, so we pray ask your opinion that whether we should become Mahomedens or Christians in order to have another wives for us.

A MOONSHEE.

As there is very little doing in the city just now, let me tell you a story. In Sludgegaum, an ancient village on the shore of India, an old soldier once dwelt with his two daughters. One of the maidens, the younger, was beloved by Jonathan Smallcrew, who laid seige to the old gentleman's consent for a long time, but unsuccessfully. The elder sister pitied him and resolved to help him to elope with his love, provided that he took her with him also. Love that laughs at locksmiths scorned to be afraid of a double elopement, and he eagerly consented to take the elder sister with him. She at once commenced to make arrangements for the coming event. A close observer standing near that ancient officer's house would have seen several bundles of clothes being carried away, and if he were simple and guileless he would have believed that they were all intended for the washing, which was the tale with which the elder sister charmed the old man's ear. If the close observer were not simple and guileless, and chose to follow those bundles to their destination, he would have been surprised to find them taken into the house of a young man named Jonathan, who certainly was not a dhobie. After some days, the two sisters went to their parents, who sat in his verandah making smoke curl from his long cheroot in many fantastic twirls, and asked permission to take the gharry and spend the day with a friend—a lady, fond of sewing, and of estimable conversation. He consented. They went by a circuitous route to the house of a friend of Jonathan's. Here some of the bundles which had been carried to Jonathan's house were opened, and the younger lady's visiting raiment quickly disappeared in favour of a pile of muslin and ribbons. Then the coach was driven to church, and Jonathan and his love were married. Parental wrath is a thing so common that the rage of the ancient officer who is herein concerned may safely be left to the imagination. Even at the supreme moment when, after rushing to the wardrobes, the conviction flashed upon him that those mysterious bundles must have contained all the female clothes in his establishment—even at that moment, I say, his wrath may be imagined. Time wore on; the bride was sickly, and she drooped, and died. Jonathan was upborne in this moment of his trial by the care and affection of the elder sister whom he had taken with him to his new home; and a few months after the death of the younger girl he found her sympathy so necessary to his existence that one fine morning the ringing of the Sludgegaum bells more furiously than usual by the Collector's ancient punkah-wallah, who had been promoted to the belfry by the Collector's wife, who fancied she saw in him a sinner whom she would probably induce to profess Christianity, intimated to all the Sludgegaumites who cared to know that Jonathan had married the elder sister. They had been wed a few days when one morning the old parent presented himself before Jonathan, and pulled out a large handkerchief which he applied nervously to his face while he endeavoured to utter the famous "bless you my children" and to compliment Jonathan on his perseverance in endeavouring to become a member of his family. And they all had a tea-party that afternoon, and the bride told Jonathan that she had loved him always, but had smothered her feeling for her sister's sake, and he kissed her, and the old man smoked. Of couse they lived happily ever afterwards, and now my story is ended.

A VERY ridiculous story, of which Colonel Moyle finds himself the hero, has been published this week in apparent good faith. The writer of the story tells how the "largest bear in Colonel Moyle's custody" broke loose in the Victoria Gardens, how a gardener jumped upon its back "and tried to seize it round the neck," how the gardener was "speedily overturned," but how whenever Colonel Moyle appeared on the scene he showed the superiority of Europeans to natives by "grappling with the infuriated brute" successfully. Of course the bear was vanquished, the "Kurnel" being too much for the darned critter, which apparently might advantageously have adopted much the same line of conduct as that which was taken by an "infuriated 'possum" up a gum tree when it caught sight of a Kurnel who was a deadshot. "I guess you needn't shoot, Kurnel," cried the 'possum; "I'll come down." And down it came. What astonishes me is that when the infuriated Victoria Gardens bear caught sight of Colonel Moyle, "who is a Cornish man, and has not forgotten the noble art of wrestling," it did not rush off incontinently to its cage and hide its head in a corner for a week. Bears are generally reckoned good wrestlers, and they have a trick of hugging which gives them a great advantage over ordinary mortals; but no bear of sense would ever think of standing up before a Cornish man and a wrestler, who would be sure to "back trip" it and then knock all the breath out of its body by "falling upon it heavily." Therefore I conclude that the Colonel's bear is either an infant or as idiotic a bear as ever yielded grease. In the event of its being an infant, I think Colonel Moyle might repeat his wrestling performance before a select Bombay audience, with the especial object of making the gardens popular and at the same time instructing the public in the wonderful "back trip," which seems to be as effectual upon four-legged as on two-legged animals. I have had several inquiries addressed to me asking information about "Cornish back trips," and my querists have confessed themselves staggered at the bare idea of Colonel Moyle tripping a bear by means of it. I have been compelled to confess ignorance of the "Cornish back trips," but doubtless it is something like what is called "showing a toe" in Devonshire, and which was practised by Greek wrestlers in the days of Homer. In Pope's translation of the "Iliad," an account is given of the wrestling match between Ulysses and Ajax at the funeral of Patroclus, and it will be remembered how Ajax is described as throwing all his strength into one tremendous effort to heave Ulysses off his legs, and how at that supreme moment,

> "Ulysses found
> The strength t' evade, and where the nerves combine,
> His ancle struck; the giant fell supine;
> Ulysses following, on his bosom lies;
> Shouts of applause run rattling through the skies."

In other words, Ulysses showed a Devonshire toe to Ajax, whose shins were not proof against hacking. The inhabitants of Bombay are already much indebted to Colonel Moyle for the improvements he has effected in the Victoria Gardens, but he will make humanity grateful to him even unto the third generation if he will only repeat for our instruction that wrestling match in which by using the "Cornish back trap" he threw an infuriated animal upon its bare back, that of course being the only sort of back which Brain can be expected to possess. And I think I may say that if ever the Bombay public put their gratitude into shape they will have a large picture painted by an eminent artist and placed in a conspicuous part of the coming menagerie, and the subject shall be the "Struggle between Ulysses and Ajax," Ulysses being represented by a correct likeness of Colonel Moyle, and Ajax by a discomfited infuriated bear.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, 22ND JUNE.

You a readers no doubt very well remember that His Highness the Rao of Kutch has been for some time *en rapport* with Mr. Kristnajee Luxuman, Acting Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, whom he is anxious to engage as his Dewan and chief adviser. The Rao fully conceding to the terms proposed, Mr. Kristnajee, I am in a position to state, has already accepted the offer, which is tantamount to a monthly emolument of Rs. 1,500 together with a pension of Rs. 300 a month on retirement. In these days of scarcity and retrenchment no one, I daresay, is more fortunate than our late station magistrate, who is pronounced, particularly in the native circles, to be the right man for the right place. But time alone will show how Mr. Kristnajee's long experience in the Political Department is brought to bear upon his new career. Mr. Kristnajee is no doubt a man of independent spirit; but he must be prepared to encounter no small difficulty in combatting with the double-dealing policy of one of the Rao's relations from his wife's side, who always looks with envy on every man, besides himself, enjoying the full confidence of the Rao. The Dewan-elect will, I understand, leave Bombay by the end of the next month and will pass *viâ* Rajkote, where he may expect to receive warm congratulations from his friends and acquaintances, from Colonel Anderson downward. Mr. J. B. Peile I hear authoritatively, will not probably be able to return India before November next, as his good old father is in a very bad state of health, suffering as he is from some prolonged illness. The Patriot of course very eagerly awaits his coming back, though it may be annoying to those who worship the other hero.

It is said that Mr. Narayan Rao Kharkar, Sooba of Nowsaree, has the likelihood of being appointed Chief Karbharee of Nowanugger, a first class State in Kattywar, where he has once served in the capacity of Sir Nyayadhish. The bad treatment he lately received at the hands of the Dewan may be one of the reasons to induce him to come back to his old field, perhaps with better prospects.

We had very violent squalls of wind and rain on the 19th instant. It rained continuously for the whole day and night. The river is inundated. The other day a poor Brahmin, who had been to the river with the express object of being purified, was carried off by the waves in which he is now lost for ever.

THE TWENTY-FIVE BEGGARS.

On the 23rd May the *Friend of India* published a report to the effect that there was a "rush" of starving people from Behar to Calcutta; that 25 of them had been relieved by a native missionary at Pundooah; that the 25 then went straggling about the country in quest of food—and would probably die for want of it. The Government of Bengal then applied for corroboration, or the reverse, of this piece of news; and the following shows what Mr. F. H. Pollew, Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, thinks of the 25 beggars and the gentleman who invented them:—

In reply to your No. 132—SR, dated 28th May 1874, I have the honour to state that previous to the appearance of the letter in the *Friend of India*, I had received a letter from the Rev. Joguddeshwar Bhuttacharjee, the well-known missionary of Mahanad, which is a duplicate of that which appeared in the *Friend of India*.

The large numbers of up-country men, chiefly from Burdwan, but also from Behar, the Upper Provinces and parts of India, pass up and down the old Benares Road and the Grand Trunk Road at all times of every year, except in the rains, is a fact well-known and often reported. They chiefly consist of persons going to, or returning from, Calcutta, where up-country men are extensively employed on business, or as syces, grass-cutters, durwans, &c, &c., or are daily labourers; but these latter come from Bancoora, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and the Santhal and Chota Nagpore territory almost exclusively. Besides these there are numerous gangs of gypsies, fakeers, gossains, pilgrims, and mendicants. That amongst these large numbers, individuals or even gangs are likely occasionally to run short of money or food, is a matter which also has received attention; and at the commencement of high prices in this district I caused to be organised, at every eight miles on the principal roads, small serais, where a meal could be given to any traveller in want of one.

It appears that during the month of May 68 meals and a night's rest have been given to travellers who had run short of money at the Pudooah relief-house, which is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, about 10 miles from where it enters this district from Burdwan.

This must be considered a small number when compared with the numbers of travellers, and as a chowkeedar is constantly stationed to intercept persons and inquire at to their needs, it appears to me to show (considering that prices are so much higher here than up-country, and that travellers may very easily miscalculate their expenditure) that most of the travellers are in a good condition.

With these preliminary remarks I now turn to the special statements made in the letter.

Baboo Jagadishwar Bhuttacharjee lives at a distance of 6 miles from Pundooah and the Grand Trunk Road. He only states that he hears that gang after gang of starving people pass Pundooah every day towards Calcutta, and that in two days twenty-five starvelings came to him for relief at Mahanad, when he was in charge of a relief sub-committee.

On the 19th April I drove from Hooghly to Pundooah, 16 miles, all along the Grand Trunk Road; and though there were the usual amount of pedestrians, there was no distress. On the 12th May I again drove as far as Khonvan, on the Grand Trunk Road, within 6 miles of Pundooah, and observed no distressed persons. Smaller distances along the Grand Trunk Road I have been frequently without observing any distressed wayfarers, and yet all distressed persons who passed through Pundooah must have come in still greater distress along the Grand Trunk Road, which goes right through the town of Hooghly.

The District Superintendent of Police states as follows:—"That gangs of up-countrymen pass Pundooah along the Grand Trunk Road, is perfectly true; and this may be seen in every month of the year. But I must say I have not heard a rumour of a starving gang of persons wandering about the district in search of food."

On receipt of Baboo Juggodishwar Bhuttacharjee's letter addressed to myself, I ordered the police to inquire about the twenty-five who had been relieved at the Mahanad sub-committee centre. It appeared, however, that all had gone on to Calcutta, and had not been traced. Orders were at the same time issued, together with copies of the letter, to all the police in the district to look out for such gangs and relieve any that were found, but none such have been found.

I am inclined to think that the 25 men who are reported as one gang who travelled from the Behar districts were of the ordinary class of professional travelling mendicants who had chosen the line of the Mahanad Road rather than the Grand Trunk Road as less hunted ground.

Possibly, if the Baboo had had only rice to give away, they would not have troubled him.—*Times of India.*

"MOOMBAI-NO[illegible] OR THE ASPECT [illegible] BAY."

THIS is the ill-chosen name of an ill-written book. It professes to give biographical sketches of the lives of celebrities, past and present and *to be*, of this city. There is hardly a performance at once so harmless and difficult as undertaking to immortalise names which do not deserve such fate. Spoil what quantity of ink and paper you please, waste what amount of labour and time you may, you cannot consign to fame a name the possessor of which never rose beyond the common flights of ordinary mortals. Such a task must necessarily result in unqualified failure, and the "Aspect of Bombay" adds one book more to the already long catalogue of such failures.

These are rather hard strictures to begin a review with. We, however, confess to an utter inability to speak less forcibly of a work which to all intents and purposes seems to have been undertaken to spoil a quantity of ink and paper not to be despised, commercially speaking. Less creditable motives than those of a fair, impartial, and out-spoken biographer would seem to have led Mr. Rutonjee Vacha to ruin a very well-conceived project; and it is only out of regard for the enormous labour and expense which he must have been put to, that we do not speak of it as harshly as we should otherwise do.

A few lines will suffice to acquaint the reader with the plan of the work. To give biographical sketches, as has already been said, of the well-known names of this city was, it seems, the original idea with which the writer commenced his work. But in the very next step which he took, namely, the selection of persons whose lives he should sketch, he has grossly blundered. High connections, of themselves, do not impart to a man fame enough to make him deserving of biographical notice, but in the book before us we find the names of persons of very commonplace description, and panegyrics passed upon them under the garb of historical accounts of their families. Next, where Mr. Vacha has still more grossly erred is the manner in which he has proceeded to record the lives of persons so selected. With very rare exceptions, it has been undertaken to immortalise coins and wealth at the present day; and, more wonderful still, it happens that the amount of praise lavished upon them "weighs in very fair proportion with the amount of wealth or influence or both which these several families and persons are reputed to command. As a consequence, therefore, a very gratifying and attractive feature of Mr. Vacha's book is that, in the whole range of nearly 800 pages which it contains, there is not one line written to mark out even a slight fault or drawback in any of the numerous personages whose lives he pourtrays. And we too have the pleasing duty of commending all such persons who may be in search of that hitherto undiscovered rarity, *a perfect man*, to take their choice of such by dozens from this wonderful creation of Mr. Vacha's brain.

So far then we have seen that, of all the biographers from time out of mind up to the present day, Mr. Vacha has been the most fortunate. He has successfully disregarded, or rather never met with, the obstacle which has hitherto troubled all other biographers, namely, the faults and defects of their heroes. But the poet hath said that wild ambition loves to slide, not stand; and the Parsee biographer has enabled us to realize the truth thereof. Not content with having such faultless subjects for the exercise of his pen, he has snatched as it were the celebrities that are to be—those with the vision of a poet Mr. Vacha foresees are to adorn the future history of Bombay. We have already alluded at the commencement to this further attraction in Mr. Vacha's book: and we shall content ourselves with exemplifying it by one quotation only, taking care to avoid reproducing names here for evident reasons. In concluding the account of a Parsee well known in mercantile circles here at the present day, his biographer says—"Many children were born to him, but they all died in infancy. Subsequently, when the Almighty became propitious, a clever son came into existence, and the foctanate (child) having achieved (sic) the holy name of——, has by his own worth persevered in good conduct, and thus given cause to his aged parents to live out their days with pride and happiness. This worthy Sett (a c. the boy) was piously married to the grand-daughter of a piously-disposed famous deceased Sett——; after which a son that was born to the pair was named——. May the Almighty fulfil the expectations which accrue from this birth of handing to posterity the name of the family; and may the child that has been born after taking upon himself (sic) the name of the venerable ——may live to be as old and fortunate, &c." The fact that the aforesaid merchant who is blessed with so rare a son is reputed to possess about ten lacs of silver rupees will furnish perhaps the most peculiar cue to the panegyric bestowed upon this infantile [illegible]

Next we come to the literary treatment which Mr. Vacha has given to his vast performance. We are not loth to give him the credit of having good powers of diction, but these too have been allowed to degenerate too often into bombast. This is how he begins the life of a present member of our local Council:—

"That luscious fruit, ripened by the food of knowledge from some branch of the intellectual trunk of the flourishing tree of education, planted in the neighbourhood of Piquet Road, and standing with gathered force to open the intellects of mankind which has been discovered well qualified to scatter fragrance upon this community, has been already consigned to popular judgment for the just appreciation of its value, yet, by the certain insertion of the memory of the name of such a rare gentleman, a good evidence for the investigation of his qualities will be furnished."

In the name of common-sense, we ask, was there a more garbled mixture of unmeaning words ever put before the public than this? Yet more ridiculous if possible, however, are the sudden flights and descents from prose to poetry and poetry to prose which this foolish author is guilty of. Abominable as are his prose compositions, his verses are more abominable, and the manner in which he puts the prose and poetry together is abominable simply in the superlative degree. We think we have said enough to make our own opinion of the "Moombai-no Bahar" apparent in no mistakeable way. Considering the low condition of Parsee Gujerathee literature, we might have been tempted to pass by this work in silence, had it not been that the undertaking which the Parsee author has so miserably completed is of a nature to bring down ridicule, not only upon himself, but upon others who never perhaps gave cause for it. It is one thing that an author should suffer for his own wretched productions, and another that he should bring other and innocent persons to suffer for his own faults. It is this latter phase of Mr. Vacha's book that has induced us to deprecate it in the way we have done, and we shall be content if in the second series of his works—for the Parsee writer does indeed threaten us with the promise of a continuation of his literary project—Mr. Vacha should be induced to be more chary of lavishing such foolish flattery on individuals as is simply calculated to hold them up to the ridicule of all well-thinking persons.

"Moombai-no Bahar", by Mr. Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha: Union Press, Bombay, 1874.

SERIOUS TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

YESTERDAY morning, at about 8 o'clock, a serious tramway accident, which is likely to terminate fatally, occurred at Colaba. The unfortunate victim of the accident is one Bahadoor Soobhan Khan, a groom in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company. According to his statement, the accident is purely the result of gross carelessness on the part of the driver of the Tramway car, Morojee Wittoba, in omitting to give the usual warning before he started the horses. Bahadoor Soobhan Khan was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital immediately, and the following deposition was taken there by Mr. Patrick Ryan in the course of the day:—

I am a groom in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company and live in the stables of the Company at Colaba. This morning, at about 8 o'clock, I harnessed two horses to a Tramway car at the stables of the Company. I was standing at the head of the horses on the right-hand side, holding the reins close to the bits. The man now before me (Morojee Wittoba), who is a driver in the service of the Tramway Company, got into the car and took the reins for the purpose of driving it to Colaba. He started the horses at once without giving me any warning. It is the practice to keep the brake applied when horses are being harnessed to the cars, and before starting the horses, the conductor strikes a bell, when the driver, who is in charge of the brake, takes it off and starts the horses. The man now before me (Morojee Wittoba) started the horses without giving me any warning. The conductor was not in the car, and the bell was not struck; the brake was not applied by the driver. The horses were restive, and they started furiously. They proceeded about ten paces, when I let go the reins, and stepping backwards I was knocked down by a car coming from the direction of Colaba towards the stables. I was first struck by the platform of the car on which the driver stands. The right forewheel of the said car passed over my arm and the right hind wheel passed over my thigh and ankle. I cried out when I was knocked down. I did not know the car was coming up towards me. I have received serious injuries in three places and believe that my life is in danger.

Cross-examined by the accused—After I let go the reins, the car was driving about ten paces forward. I stepped back in the right-hand side of the road. I was knocked down by the car coming from Colaba. You got into the car. You at once drove on. The moment you took the reins the horses became restive and started.

The unfortunate man is at present in a most precarious state, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

BOMBAY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday touching the death of a Portuguese named Phillip, and the jury returned a verdict that death was caused by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train.

DROWNED.—Antone, a Portuguese lad, was drowned while bathing in a quarry hole on the Byculla Flats on Thursday last. The body was recovered yesterday; and at the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 8 o'clock on the night of Thursday last at Worley Cooly Wada, and a portion of a fowlee hut, owned by one Jettoo Soommar, was burnt. It was speedily extinguished, and the damage was found to be only nominal.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 5 minutes to 10 o'clock, as it is probable a Special Jury case will be taken first. They are also requested to attend on each succeeding day until further notice. The gentlemen of the Common Jury are also requested to attend.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—On Thursday night last an attempt was made to break into the shop of one Nasseo Mooljee. The burglars had succeeded in making a large hole in the back portion of the shop, which is situated on the Parell road; but the approach of the Police patrol appeared to have frightened them away.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—The case in which Suddunkhan Mahomed and three other Pathans were charged by Moroollakhan and Mahomed Shaik Fukeer with voluntarily causing grievous hurt, on the 27th of April last, was continued yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee. The evidence of Dr. Mackenzie, Senior Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, was taken; after which the Magistrate formaly committed the prisoners to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—On Thursday forenoon Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] Trim, had a narrow escape from being bitten by a rock snake. The snake had coiled itself round one of the arms of a chair, and Mr. Atts, not being aware of the presence of the reptile, seated himself in the chair. After being ensconced in the chair for about five minutes, the snake was seen to uncoil itself by another of the employés. As may be imagined Mr. Atts vacated the chair immediately. The reptile was shortly afterwards killed.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—This evening, at the Grant Road Theatre, the amateurs of the above popular Club give their farewell entertainment for the benefit of their chief actor, Mr. N. N. Parsuk. This young actor has made a name for himself, not only by his excellent acting but as a dramatic writer. His own popular production, "Solomon's Sword," is to be performed to-night. We understand that several leading native gentlemen have subscribed for his benefit, and we expect to see a bumper house.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Davison, chief officer of the s. s. Penang, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Fort Police Court, by one Peroo Nara, a butler on board the same vessel, with assaulting him on the 19th instant. Complainant stated that at the order of the captain he was enquiring for the syrang, when the defendant requested him not to make a noise. And immediately after struck him several blows about the neck. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 10. Mr. Davison was on the same day charged with a similar offence at the instance of one Daood Khan. It was shown in evidence that the assault was perfectly gratuitous, and the defendant was ordered to pay a further fine of Rs. 10.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT POONA.—Should the weather continue fine, we believe that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will review the troops in garrison next week, and that subsequently the troops under His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer, K.C.B., will parade before His Excellency the GOVERNOR.—*Deccan Herald.*

A CONTUMACIOUS POTEEL PATELL.—Babajee bin Luximon, Police Patell of Wargaum, in the Havelies Talooka, was brought before the Railway Magistrate, charged by Mr. Palliser, C. E., Irrigation Department, with using criminal force and insulting language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. A counter charge was brought by the patel against Mr. Palliser, but it was withdrawn, as he said he had no proof to support it. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Palliser and Mr. Henry were engaged in measuring [illegible] irrigation purposes some land within the patel status as his own, when Babajee came forward and said to Mr. Palliser,—"You shall not measure or use this land until Government has paid me for the land already taken for the passing through of the Khurruckwasla canal." Upon this Mr. Palliser said,—"We have nothing to do with that; it is a revenue matter and the Collector's business, and, no doubt, he is arranging it all for you. We must go on with our work." The patel then seized Mr. Palliser's horse by the bridle, and began to use very bad language, calling Government and Mr. Palliser a set of swindlers, who were cheating him and stealing all his property from him. He held firmly by the bridle and would not let Mr. Palliser's horse go on. Mr. Palliser then gave his hand a tap over the knuckles to make him let go the bridle, and Mr. Henry, arriving on the ground at the time, came to Mr. Palliser's assistance just as the patel was lifting his hand to strike him. The tap over the knuckles was clearly given in self-defence; so the Railway Magistrate thought, and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of twenty-five rupees; in default he is to be further imprisoned for two months.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PARSEE ADULTERY CASE.

THE case in which one Framjee Bhickajee charged by one Merwanjee Bomanjee with enticing away his wife, Pootreebai, and with adultery, was resumed the day before yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Pherozeshaw appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Skipsey for the defence. Mr. Eduljee, pleader, was present to watch the case on behalf of Pootreebai.

Mr. Eduljee observed that in accordance with the course suggested by the Magistrate, he had persuaded, and at length succeeded, in inducing Pootreebai to return to her husband. She displayed the utmost reluctance at first, and it was with considerable difficulty that he (Mr. Eduljee) had prevailed upon her to return. Mr. Pherozeshaw replied that he considered this amicable settlement had been effected too late to prove of any avail, since his advances at an early stage of the proceeding, towards a reconciliation, had been rejected. Mr. Skipsey remarked that it would be very gratifying to see a reconciliation; and he regretted that Mr. Pherozeshaw was determined to press the charge. His Worship then asked Mr. Pherozeshaw whether he would be satisfied with Pootreebai's assurance to return to her husband. Mr. Pherozeshaw replied that he was prepared to accept it conditionally,—that she (Pootreebai) should discontinue, entirely, her connection and intimacy with Merwanjee. Mr. Skipsey, on behalf of his client (Merwanjee), expressed his perfect concurrence in the condition. His Worship then postponed the matter till Wednesday next, to enable the parties in the meanwhile to arrive at an amicable arrangement.

HIGH COURT.—26TH JUNE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CAPTAIN KARDOT AND OTHERS V. THE AMERICAN SHIP AUGUSTA.

Mr. Lang appeared for the appellants (the defendants) in the above suit, and renewed an application made on the previous day, for leave to withdraw the appeal, and the money deposited in Court as security for costs. Mr. Lang said that notice had been given to the attornies for the respondents, and he understood that they had not instructed counsel either to oppose or to consent to the application.

Their Lordships granted the application.

(Before MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE ESSA V. SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE ELIAS.

Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiffs, and moved for a postponement of the suit for a month, on the ground that his clients had been under the impression that the suit was to be referred to arbitration. Mr. Lang said that on the 23rd instant Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, the defendant's attornies, had written to ask if the plaintiffs would consent to have the suit referred to the arbitration of two Mahomedan gentlemen. The plaintiff had replied that they would consent, if a third arbitrator were appointed of their own choosing, but the defendant would not agree to this. This was on the 23rd, so that the plaintiffs' attornies had not had time to instruct counsel.

Mr. Starling, for the defendant, opposed the application. The suit was not likely to come on for three or four days, and this was an application which ought to be made when the suit came on for hearing. If this were done it would expedite the parties in coming to terms.

His Lordship said that perhaps the matter might be referred to a barrister.

Mr. Starling said he was quite willing that it should be referred to any barrister of the High Court.

Mr. Lang contended that there was no reason why the case should be kept on the list, as the plaintiff was obliged to instruct counsel for a case which would probably never come on for hearing. It was a charity dispute between Memons.

His Lordship ordered that the case should stand over for a fortnight, costs of the day to be costs of the cause.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held at its registered office, Shamjee Hassajee Street, on Thursday last, to receive the report of the directors and audited accounts of the company made up to 31st December 1873; to declare a dividend; to elect directors; and to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The shareholders were also to be asked to consider, and, if they approved, to pass the following as a special resolution in accordance with the regulations of the company:—That the capital of the company be increased by the issue of 250 new shares of Rs. 2,000 each. Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey was in the chair.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, which shows that the company has

THE NATIVE JEREMY DIDDLER CAUGHT.

The individual professing to be a second-class deputy inspector of police whose escapades we related a few days, since has been caught, tried and sentenced. He turns out to be one Dowlut Ram of Ramnagur in the Gujranwalla district. He has been twice in jail for theft, we believe. This he denies, but he admits to six months' imprisonment 12 years ago. He was formerly during the mutiny a sowar in some regiment. He was arrested on the afternoon of the 18th instant by Deputy Inspector Kirpa Ram of Asarkali station at the village of Munhiala about 37 miles on the Hartiki Patan road, when he was found seated in state amongst the head men of the village and budmashes of the neighbourhood, making enquiries into a theft case said by him to have occurred at Attari in the Amritsur district. The jewelry, worth 100 rupees, which he had obtained in his search in the village of Munhila, near Marana, was found with some 20 other rupees in loose cash tied up in a bundle attached to his saddle.

Deputy Inspector Kirpa Ram, fancying that the individual he "wanted" intended to show fight, stripped himself of all uniform and mixed with the budmashes, until he got near enough to lay hold of the bundle of the impostor's sword, which he seized and then claimed him as his prisoner. A scuffle then ensued and at first the villagers were rather inclined to help the man in uniform, not knowing the other personally. They assisted the real deputy inspector, however, at last and the pseudo one was carefully conveyed as a prisoner into Lahore. He told the police officer, Captain Menzies, that he expected to be arrested, if not in four days at least in six. "It was his fate." The prisoner was charged under sections 170 and 420 I. P. C. and the Arms Act. He admitted his guilt after each witness gave his evidence and was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment under section 170 I. P. C., and four years under 420 I. P. C. The Arms Act charge was not proceeded with. All he said was, "I have never been convicted unders S. 420 before, so how can you give me so much?" He was very indignant at the severity of the police to see him and complained of being led about "like a bad monkey" and threatened to complain of this. Charges for searching the house at Munhala and taking the jewels, still hang over him, and will be proceeded with as the witnesses come in.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN Office, Monday Evening.

THE value of money has again declined, and the Bank of Bengal's rates were reduced 1 per cent. at Thursday's Board meeting. They now stand at 5 per cent. for loans at call, at 6½ per cent. for discount of Bills of 30 days' currency or under, and at 7½ for the longer dated paper. The cash-balances are now upwards of 4 crores of rupees, thus standing as high as they did in the end of December, before the famine pressure began; and the proportion of cash to liabilities now stands at the high figure of 72½ per cent. This money-market may therefore be said to have entirely recovered its natural position, and the financial effects of the famine to have quite worn off, barring such demands as may arise in connection with new Government loans. Outside these there are now only trade influences to estimate, and from all appearance they are not likely to lead to renewed tightness for some considerable time. By last week's Bank returns the treasury balances had gone up 26 lakhs, and the deposits of the general public 20 lakhs; those, coupled with a diminution of 5 lakhs in the discounts, loans, &c., provided the large increase of 54 lakhs in the cash-balances. It is thought likely that these balances have received further strength since then.

Money is cheaper in England also, owing to greater inactivity in trade, and the Bank of England minimum now stands at 2½ per cent.

The business of this port keeps exceedingly dull. The greater life in produce noticed last week still continues, but the activity is only comparative, and there is not likely to be much change in that respect until new jute comes down in quantity. The accounts from the indigo and tea districts continue favourable and the offcome of the excessive rains in the Assam and Cachar tea-gardens are not likely to be nearly so serious as was at first supposed. In Darjeeling the outturn is going on most satisfactorily, both as regards quantity and quality; and the superiority in the latter respect may justify the high prices that are being paid for the new-crop teas by exporters.

The position of the single import trade is simply wretched in the extreme. There can scarcely be said to be a demand at all; yet exports from home go on as if this were one of the most active and healthy markets in the world for Manchester goods. Perhaps shippers are acting on American accounts of the coming cotton crop, the partial, actual and expected destruction of which has been announced earlier in the season than customary, by the usual annual telegram of the Agricultural Bureau. Last August it was announced that a large portion of the ground undercotton was being abandoned owing to the rapid growth of grass and weeds, but in spite of that calamity a trifle of something like 4 millions of bales has been saved. This year we are informed that the extent and condition of the new crop are together 19 per cent. worse than last year. In addition to that, "inundations also have destroyed one-fourth of the crop in Louisiana, and one-fifth of the "crop in Mississippi," but by energetic re-planting and subsequent favourable weather this additions' loss is presumed to be likely to be more than considerable extent. As yet the bazaar here has not responded to the consequent probable dearth of cotton, the wily and incredulous Hindoo doubtless hoping that American energy will *somehow* overcome the misfortune, as it has done before. It must also be admitted that the Bombay crop of this year has been a very large and fine one.

THE SCANDAL IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following version of the story concerning the Grand Duke Nicholas, of which we gave a translation from a German paper a few days since. An American lady of yellow hair darkened eyelids, and abandoned character, had fascinated the vulgar taste of the young Nicholas. She lived pretty openly under his protection at St. Petersburg. As each member of the imperial family, the married as well as the single, seems prescriptively permitted a mistress, this would have made no great sensation but for the brazen audacity of the trans-Atlantic woman and the insolent habit she gave herself of speaking of the illustrious Grand Duchess Constantine—born a Princess of Saxe-Altenbourg—as "my mother-in-law." But the Grand Duchess, when inhabiting the winter palace a few months since, began to miss some valuable articles from the apartments, and finally found that several of her diamonds were disappearing. The Grand Duchess is a shrewd woman, and set herself to watch for the thief. But though she laid traps of all kinds, there was not a lady of her suite or a servant of her household on whom she could affix the lightest suspicion. At last she thought it her duty to mention the matter to her brother-in-law the Emperor. His Majesty at once summoned to his presence Von Treppilott, the Minister of Police, and upbraided him with the impunity with which those daring robberies were committed at the marble palace. Excited by the anger of his imperial master, the Minister pledged himself to discover the author of the theft within twenty-four hours. Next day he appeared before the Czar with downcast head—"So you have not discovered the thief?" "I have, please your Majesty." "Who?" "It may be better for your Majesty not to know." "Tell me, even though it were one of the first of my nobles!" "Worse than that—it is your Majesty's nephew." The Emperor was thunderstruck, but there was no doubt of the fact. The Grand Duke Nicholas, who could not for a moment be suspected by his mother, was the criminal. The recipient was Phœnix Blackford, his American mistress. Such at least was asserted, and the Prince is still in close arrest in one of the palaces, and the lady has been ordered out of Russia. But it is right to say, though she has quantities of jewels, that she stoutly asserts she never received a single precious stone taken from the collection of her "mother-in-law." How do I know this, you will ask? It is not only that all stories come to Paris, but also the heroes and heroines of them. Miss Phœnix Blackford at this moment occupies handsome apartments at the Grand Hotel in this city. She is not uncommunicative, and some members of the Parisian press have anticipated the forward young man of the London *Daily Telegraph* and already have interviewed this famous specimen of Yankee audacity. It appears, then, that Miss Phœnix Blackford is prepossessing rather than handsome, her extensive hair being in a state of transition which does not show to advantage. In other words, it appears that nature had gifted her with a full crop of luxuriant black ringlets, but that, following the taste of the day, she had turned the crinal adornment cosmetically into a shower of gold. Having a change of mind for the better original tint, the hair is now returning to the sable hue through streaks of straw-colour. It is not agreeable, but will be so probably by and by. The French love plumpness in their females, and are therefore inclined to grumble slightly at the somewhat meagre but wiry and well-formed figure of this American Phœnix. Through her appartement at the Grand Hotel are plentifully scattered portraits of the Grand Duke Nicholas, mostly in his uniform as Colonel of Cuirassiers. Diamond necklaces and various jewels are thrown about, but, as I said before, the lady declares that not one of them came from the *bijou* boxes of her "mother-in-law," the Grand Duchess. One little fact remains to be added to my sketch, which is a mere hearsay one. It is that Miss Blackford's teeth are not as perfect as her pearls. Indeed, some people seem amazed at the Prince's taste, but *de gustibus non disputandum est.* One vile woman will ruin a man or a prince as well as another, though it was the opinion of poor Theophile Gautier that an ugly woman, contrary to the rule of cats, was more expensive than a beauty. He maintained that an ugly person not only must have extra gifts of persuasion, but also required more ornament to decorate her.

DERBY DREAMS.

If you dream that *Atlantic* wins, it denotes that Arbitration will move in popularity, and that the affairs of England (with the single exception of the fleet) will be "all at sea."

If you dream that *Kisber* wins, it is probable that many shopboys will disappear from their master's premises, and will be "wanted" by the police.

If you dream that the *Firefly* colt wins, you may expect to hear of the completion of a new "fly" iron-clad by the end of the year 1876.

If you dream that *Recluse* wins, you may be sure Mr. Lowe has given up his claim to be considered a "recluse."

THE FAMINES OF 1866 AND 1874 COMPARED.

(Englishman.)

OUR readers have now had an opportunity of studying all that the Editor of the Economist and Statistics Ungarbled have to say on either side of the question of the comparative severity of the famines of 1867 and 1874. With a view to establishing his case, Mr. Knight, in his first letter, produced a list of districts with the prices ruling in May 1866 and in May 1874. Ungarbled Statistics urges that he selected for comparison with the famine districts in 1874 the very districts to which the famine of 1866 did not extend. In his second letter Mr. Knight asserts that Behar was a famine district in 1866, and that "when people say the famine is less severe this year than it was in 1866, they certainly do not mean less severe in Orissa, for there is happily no famine there at all, but less severe in Behar and Bhaugulpore than it was in 1866." But it is neither the one nor the other of these statements that the people in question mean. What they mean is that the famine of 1874, where it prevails, is less severe than that of 1866 where it prevailed. We could not have better testimony on this question than the Famine Report drawn up by Sir George Campbell in 1867. The map attached to the Report divides the famine-area into black districts, and into districts within which the famine was less severe. This area does not extend to the districts which Mr. Knight selected for comparison with the admitted famine-area of 1874. The deficiency of the crops and "consequent *scarcity*" extended to Behar and part of the Banares Province in 1866. "In fact, it may be said to have reached the whole country, of which rice is one of the main staples." But the *famine*-area did not extend to Behar. The prices, therefore, which ruled in a year not of famine in Behar, cannot be taken for comparison in the present year, in which famine is admitted to exist in Behar. As our correspondent, Statistics Ungarbled, a gentleman of many years' experience in Bengal, says: "If you wish to compare the pressure of the famines of 1866 and 1874, you must compare the famine districts of 1866 with the famine districts of 1874. No one this year asserts that the eastern districts of Bogra, Dacca, &c., are in a state of famine. Supposing that in 1876 a famine occurred in that region, it would be absurd to quote the present prices in these districts with a view to proving that the famine of 1876 is worse than the famine of 1874. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Knight-Smith does. He wishes to make out, in opposition to facts patent to every one, that Sir Richard Temple has a worse famine to deal with than Sir Cecil Beadon had. He supposes this view by carefully avoiding any quotation of the real famine districts in 1866. In fact, he selects districts far beyond the famine-area of 1866, but within the famine-area of 1874; and then, by comparing the prices of the two years within these districts, he triumphantly concludes that but for Sir Richard's wonderful efforts, the suffering in the famine districts of 1874 would have been greater than the suffering in the famine districts of 1866."

According to Sir George Campbell's famine-map of 1866, there were six famine districts in the black shading. There were also eight districts in lighter shading, making a total of 14. Of the 17 districts selected by Mr. Knight for comparison, not a single one comes within the 14 districts represented by Sir George Campbell as the famine-area in 1866. In short, Mr. Knight has excluded from his comparison every one of the districts which fell within the famine-area of 1866.

We shall now endeavour to make a comparison between the famine districts of 1866 and those of 1874. It will be seen that, while the average price of rice within the six "black districts" of 1866 was 6¾ seers to the rupee in June 1866, the average of Mr. Knight's six worst districts in June 1874 is over 9 seers to the rupee. It will also be seen that, while the average price in the whole 14 famine districts of 1866 (including both the black ones and those in intermediate shading) was 7¼ seers to the rupee, the average of the 17 districts selected by Mr. Knight as the famine-area of 1874 was 10¾ seers.

PRICES IN FAMINE DISTRICTS OF 1866 & 1874.
Prices in June 1866.
(Sir G. Campbell's Famine Districts.)

		Seers per rupee.
The 6 Black Districts.	Puri	6¼
	Cuttack	4
	Balasore	4 to 6
	Midnapur	8 to 12
	Manbhum	8¼
	Singbhum	6
The 8 Intermediate Districts.	Sankara	7½
	Bardwan	9 7/16
	Birbhum	8
	Hugli	10
	Howrah	10
	24-Parganas	7½
	Nadiya	12½
	Murshidabad	7 to 9
	Average	7-3·4

Prices in June 1874.
(Mr. Knight's Famine Districts.)

		Seers per rupee.
The 6 Worst Districts.	Dinajpur	8½
	Rangpur	9½
	Bagura	8¾
	Tirhut	9
	Gaya	9½
	Santal Parganas	10
	Average	9-1/12
The 11 Intermediate Districts.	Jalpaiguri	10
	Monghir	10½
	Shahabad	11
	Champaran	11
	Rajshahi	9½ to 12
	Pabna	11½
	Bhagalpur	11½
	Maldaha	12
	Saran	13½
	Patna	13½
	Average	10½

It will be seen, therefore, that while the six "black districts" of 1866 suffered famine at the rate of 6¾ seers to the rupee in June, the prices in Mr. Knight's six worst districts on 6th June 1874 averaged over 9 seers. In fact, the whole famine-area of 1866, as represented in Sir George Campbell's map, and including the 8 intermediate districts, had to bear prices at 7¼ seers to the rupee; while the 6 worst districts adduced by Mr. Knight were obtaining their rice at over 9 seers to the rupee on 6th June. If we take the average of Mr. Knight's 17 districts, the result is 10¼ seers to the rupee—a rate which was, by Sir George Campbell himself, declared to be beyond the extreme limit (*ten seers*) at which famine could be supposed to begin. Mr. Knight's argument on behalf of the Bengal Secretariat not only shows that prices in the famine districts are very much less in 1874 than they were in 1866. It also shows that, taking the average of the 17 districts adduced by Mr. Knight as the famine-area, the famine-rate over his own selected area had not, on the 6th June 1874, been reached at all.

In order to produce anything like a case for the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Knight has had to resort to special pleading of a most compromising sort. He has had to compare two sets of districts which are not as a matter of fact comparable; namely, the admitted famine districts of 1874 with the admitted *non*-famine districts of 1866. An analysis of his argument shows that famine, as the word was understood in 1866, does not extend over any great area in 1874. It shows that the intermediate districts of 1866 were infinitely worse off than the worst districts which can be adduced in 1874. It shows, moreover, that throughout the whole 17 districts selected by Mr. Knight as the famine area of 1874, the average price on 6th June was 10¼ seers to the rupee—a rate at which famine has hitherto been declared not to have commenced. Mr. Knight's *apologia* for the Bengal Government will do much to increase the suspicions and public uneasiness with which Sir Richard Temple's whole line of conduct is now regarded. It proves that famine, in the sense in which the word has hitherto been understood, *does not exist* throughout the very area which the Bengal Secretariat has selected with a view to proving its case.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22.

I HAVE telegraphed already the fact that in several parts of Asia Minor there is severe famine. This is to be attributed chiefly to the failure of last year's crops, and, secondly, to the severe snow-storm occurring towards the end of the winter. The latter destroyed a large proportion of the sheep and cattle, and the misery now endured by the population is almost incalculable. If there were roads and other means of transport, the distress would be within the control of the Government, because, while the districts I allude to are starving, there is plenty on the coast, and exportation from the metropolis and adjacent provinces is perfectly easy. Taking Angora as one of the head-quarters of the famine-stricken districts, we find that it is about 250 miles from Ismidt and somewhat less from Ineboli, the nearest port on the Black Sea. But it is very difficult to transport any considerable quantity of flour on mules and horses over mountain tracks, especially where fodder for the transport animals is very scarce, if it exists at all. It is calculated that it will require from 10 to 15 days to convey a sack of flour from Ismidt to Angora. Supposing that the mules can return from Angora to Ismidt in half that time, nearly three weeks will have transpired before the animals are ready for a second journey. This will give an idea of the difficulties which have to be met in sending food into the interior. The British merchants interested in Angora (the region whence England derives its best mohair and much valuable wool) joined some of the native residents as soon as the snow was off the ground, in taking measures to meet the catastrophe, which was imminent. The manufacturers of Bradford sent 400*l.* as a first subscription at once to their agents and buyers in Angora, and their correspondents in Constantinople have exerted themselves to raise subscriptions with some success. Their efforts were most charitably seconded by many Greek and Armenian establishments, and the leading banking associations have come forward with great liberality, and presented both money and flour to the local committees charged with the relief of the sufferers. The Austrian Lloyd vessels, moreover, conveyed much of the flour to Ineboli gratuitously. The Ottoman Government, too, are now taking active measures to send provisions to the districts most in want, and have raised subscriptions, which the Sultan has headed by a sum of 5,000 Turkish liras. It is to be hoped they will be in time to arrest the frightful mortality which has already begun in the towns and villages over this large area. As I write a Government vessel is steaming off with 2,000 sacks of flour; but it will require all the organization and energy of which they are capable to get these sacks of flour to the mouths of the starving population in the interior. The local committee, with which the English are associated, continue their labours independently, having more confidence in their own agents than in Government *employés*. Subscriptions are received at the bank of Messrs. Hanson at Constantinople, and by Sir Philip Francis, our Consul-General and Judge. It is calculated that a large portion of the population will be dependent upon contributions of the charitable until July or August, when the new crops, if not again a failure, will be available. While contemplating the immediate wants of the starving people, it would be out of place to speculate on the future consequences of the disasters among the flocks and herds the sheep and goats of the districts of which I am now speaking. But it is obvious that it will take some years to reinstate the inhabitants even to their former scale of prosperity, which is at the best but comparative poverty. It is understood that Konieh and the large district of which this is the chief town were threatened with a similar famine, but Rouhi Pasha, the Governor and ex-Grand Vizier, took precautions and was in time to prevent the scarcity becoming so formidable as in Angora and in its neighbourhood. If the Ottoman Government would take to heart the severe lesson which this famine teaches, there would be no longer any delay in making roads and perfecting communications—the one great want in Asiatic Turkey. Another great lesson might be learnt—namely, that the present mode of levying taxes, while it impoverishes the labourer and discourages the capitalist, is also one of the most unfruitful and uneconomical for the Government themselves.

Accounts from other parts of Turkey also not quite as favourable as the financial position of the country and the prospects thereof have enjoyed for many months. Crops are promising well, and the arrangements for a national bank afford good hopes that the recent monetary crisis has passed away.

THE STATE OF SPAIN.

AN observant and well-informed correspondent—who, it should be remembered, is an ardent Carlist—sends us the following account of the state of affairs in Spain:—

"After having been purposely exaggerated by the Spanish press, and naturally misunderstood throughout Europe, the Serranist success at Bilbao has proved itself to be no more than Spanish precedents and Spanish peculiarities would have naturally suggested. The relief of Bilbao in the old Carlist war was but the beginning of the campaign, and was followed by four years of uncertain struggle, during which the Carlist armies thrice advanced to the gates of Madrid. The concession to the Basques of the very liberties they fought for, the important co-operation of both an English and a French legion, the intervention of English Marines at Barcelona, and the treachery of Marcio, were all most necessary elements of the ultimate success of the Isabellists. The latter were, moreover, enabled to hold out longer than their adversaries through the financial assistance rendered by England and France, as well as that obtained by the confiscation of the monastic property in 1837. Senor Camacho now represents the condition of the national finances as too desperate to warrant new foreign loans, and appears compelled to confess that every possible expedient has already been used up by his predecessors in the Treasury. The miserable country is evidently doomed to bear the expenses of the opposing armies, and, without the Church property to turn the scale, it may well be doubted whether the Carlists or the Serranists have the most profitable hold upon the taxes. Except in a few large towns, the Carlists have during some months past regularly received the taxes of nearly one-third, and that the richest third, of Spain, besides the Customs due along the greater part of the northern frontier. Many large towns have been entered and requisitioned, while others have been compelled to pay heavily by the expedient of a blockade. By such means the Carlist army has been enabled to keep in reserve the resources of the Basque Provinces and Navarre; and the Carlist burdens, administrative and military, are incomparably smaller than those of the central Government, which inherits all the financial difficulties of Spain. The vapouring of the Madrid press has been greatly misinterpreted. The supporters of Serrano were delighted because they had escaped immediate ruin. The Carlists have been temporarily hindered, but their chances of ultimate success have not varied, for these could not, from the circumstances of the case, be permanently affected by the mere change of generals. The Carlist army is simply a trial of force between the entire power of all the opponents of Carlism, exceptionally united in a supreme effort, and one particular Carlist army encumbered with the labours of a difficult siege. That particular Carlist army, having proved barely sufficient for its task, has retired intact. The Catalan, Valencian, and Arragonese Carlist forces, long ready for organization, and numbering at the very least 20,000 men, independently of at least 10,000 volunteer irregulars, will soon be prepared to compel the division of Concha's forces, while the army of Don Carlos will soon be greatly increased. There are strong reasons, on the other hand, for believing that the Serranists have done their best; the political parties are no longer united, all financial expedients are already exhausted, and it is unlikely that the Government of Serrano will prove particularly energetic in attempting to supply the Alfonsist Concha with those resources which he is perpetually awaiting.

"Although, according to General Pavia's letter of resignation, the circumstances of peril that decided the *coup d'état* of the 3rd of January have not varied, a serious and enfeebling change has occurred in the position of the various Liberal parties. The Government instituted in January included, under the leadership of the Progressists, all the parties who made the revolution of 1868. But the real power was already in the hands of the Progressists' and their policy has been a series of vacillations, now favourable to one, now to another, of the more extreme parties. They commenced by favouring the Radicals and giving some recognition to the moderate Republicans, at the same time suppressing the Alfonsist newspapers and clubs. Now they have eliminated both Radicals and Republicans from the Government, appointing Concha, the leader of the Alfonsists, to the chief military command, and formed a Ministry exclusively of their own party. By thus steering between opposing factions they may hope to keep their grasp of power, but their party is by itself numerically insignificant, and owes its occasionally important influence to the ability with which its members have been able at particular crises to rally the other parties around them. At present the Progressists find themselves approaching the position they occupied in the last months of Amadeus, when they were overthrown by a coalition between Carlists, Alfonsists, Radicals and Republicans. The reason of the vacillations of the Progressist party is very easily intelligible. By at first giving the Radicals and Moderate Republicans a certain share of power, they prevented the latter from supporting the Federalists; at the same time they kept the army in liberal hands, dispensing with the dangerous aid of the Alfonsists; but it was soon evident that either the Alfonsists must be called to help or the Carlists must be submitted to. In this dilemma the followers of Serrano appear to have at first preferred to attempt an agreement with Don Carlos. Negotiations with the Carlist leaders, and it was during the last prospect of agreement which had been long discussed on the frontier, and much favoured by the Liberals of Catalonia and other districts, might bear satisfactory fruit. But the Carlists were too confident of success, both in this matter and in the carefully-laid plot which they delayed the organization of their Catalan and Valencian forces. On the 14th of April the official journal of Don Carlos distinctly declared that 'the matter of the convenio was merely a Liberal intrigue, the screen of cowardice, and the desire of impotence;' and added, 'All or nothing is our motto.' Two days later Marshal Concha took the command of the third army corps, and the Serranist Ministry disavowed all intention of discontinuing the war. Thus the Progressist Government of Serrano has changed its relations, merited the distrust of all the other Liberals, and finds itself threatened by the Radicals and Republicans, and to a great extent dependent upon the discretion of the Alfonsists.

"In such a situation anything is possible. But the Duke of Montpensier has sold his Spanish estates, and his organ has distinctly and officially assert that he will renounce no ambitious projects for himself, although their language perhaps leaves an opening for his acceptance of an Alfonsist regency. Nor is it in the least likely that Serrano and Sagosta could agree to return the crown to the son of Isabella. There remains the third project which I mentioned in a former letter, the candidature of a Prussian prince. Against the acceptability of this scheme I can only mention what I asserted before: that the Progressists are numerically insignificant, and that their Prussian candidate would find nine-tenths of the Spanish nation opposed to him as a foreigner. Nor is it likely that even the astute manipulations of Sagasta could a second time bring about a surprise like that which gave the crown to Amadeus, or the coalition which overthrew the latter would, if the nation were consulted, almost certainly ensure the failure of any such project. But it is not impossible that the Progressists, in despair of other support to their cherished doctrines and unpopular administration, and in fear of both Carlists and Alfonsists, may attempt to bring about a foreign intervention. All of course depends upon the attitude of Berlin, which, in the matter of Carlist loans, and as regards the recognition of the Serranist Government, has given some cause for gossip. But independently of all anterior probability, there are facts that give support to the rumour of a Prussian candidature. Seven months ago this project was cherished as the best solution by many leading Progressists. About the same time the *Iberia*, the organ of Sagasta, announced that the Progressist party had a foreign candidate, and the mysterious terms of the announcement were understood by leading Progressists to mean a Prussian prince. The *Epoca* of the 26th ult. refuses to discuss an assertion concerning recent purchases of Spanish mines by German firms, stating as the reason of its silence that it believes this matter to lie within the scope of a friendly prohibition it had received some days before. The same number of the *Epoca* announces the fact that the civil governor of Madrid has summoned the directors of periodicals and requested them to use the greatest circumspection at the present momentin giving intelligence and comments. The Carlist *Cuartel Real* denounces the Prussian plot in the clearest and strongest language, but this organ is too deeply interested in the matter to be of much weight. Nothing could lend more to favour Carlism. The *Cuartel Real* has long treated the Progressistas (slaves of the foreigner,) as distinguished from the Carlists, the representatives of *españolismo*. The Prussian scheme would complete the foundation of this most deadly reproach. The fact is that the political baggage of the Progressists—apart from personal jealousies, the spirit of conspiracy and intrigue, and the tendency to practical despotism, in which they yield nothing to their countrymen—is imported bodily from abroad. They have a professed contempt for the characteristics of *españolismo*. They ignore and despise the wishes of nine-tenths of their countrymen, and they are well acquainted with only those isolated districts of Spanish which foreign ideas and influences are supreme, and in which they have themselves been educated to so-called liberalism. Nearly all Englishmen who have really studied Spain have been naturally led to study it in these same districts. But the populations of these are a small fraction of the Spanish nation of which nine-tenths are thoroughly Spanish; and this partial exploration has convinced me of this fact, and leads me to attribute very trifling value to both English and Spanish observations regarding 'Liberal' prospects and opinions in Spain.

"One effect of a Prussian candidature would be to unite the Spanish clergy under the Carlist flag. At present there are two parties in the Spanish Church. The priests who have openly declared for Don Carlos are a small minority; the great majority are Alfonsist and Ultramontane. It was the sham-liberal Isabellist who, by the Concordat of 1851, bowed the Spanish under the yoke of the Roman Curia, obtaining in return a Papal ratification of the rights of the purchasers of the Church property of Spain. The mass of the clergy, being appointed under that Concordat, are of Ultramontane stamp; but the Basque clergy who, till 1851, were free from Episcopal control, have, thanks to their peculiar language and *fueros*, preserved their character unchanged. The Pope, therefore, cherish the project of replacing the Basque priesthood by priests taken from southern (and Ultramontane) districts. The Catalan clergy have also preserved a strong tradition of independence, and these, together with the Basques, compose the mass of the genuinely Carlist priesthood. Don Carlos would in all probability follow the traditional policy of the Spanish monarchs—a policy of patriotic resistance to the encroachments of Rome. This is the secret of the fact that the most genuine Carlists—those whose avowed motto is 'El rey neto'—have an equally avowed jealousy of the priesthood. Except the Bishop of Urgel, sovereign prince of Andorra, who is a peculiarly independent prelate, hardly a single bishop has openly joined Don Carlos. There is good reason to believe that the Bishop of Urgel received no encouragement from the Pope; and, apparently in consequence of this fact, he clearly affirmed his *españolismo* by appealing in a circular to the judgment of the Spanish bishops. Very few of the bishops returned a favourable answer. In Spain, as elsewhere, the Divine right of kings is opposed to the supreme right of Popes; and the Liberals in an intensely Catholic country must favour the last if they would abolish the first."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SCENE AT LEAMINGTON STATION.

A SCENE, partly amusing, partly ridiculous, and wholly extraordinary, occurred at the Great Western Station, Leamington, on Wednesday evening (May 20) just before Her Majesty the Queen passed through on her way to Balmoral. As is usual on such occasions, the public are excluded from all the company's stations, save Windsor and Oxford, and, in accordance with the Royal wish, all cheering and other demonstrations are strictly prohibited. The instructions of the company, which we subjoin, are specific, and admit of no exceptions whatever: "None of the public are on this occasion, under any circumstances, to be admitted to the stations, except at Windsor and Oxford, all the other stations being kept clear and private; and the servants of the company are to perform the necessary work on the platform without noise. No cheering or other demonstrations must be allowed, the object being that her Majesty shall be perfectly undisturbed during the night journey." At Leamington there are two approaches to the station, both of which abut on the old Warwick-road. On Wednesday evening each of these gateways was closed to the public by means of a pole resting upon trassels, behind which were two or three porters, who had received directions from Mr. Chilton, the station master, to let no one pass. A few minutes before the Royal train arrived, the porters at the top gate were somewhat surprised by a troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry trotting up from Warwick, with Captain Lord Aylesford at its head. Behind the barricade were Whitty, the foreman porter, Mitchell, the yardman, Sergeant Smith, of Birmingham, and two of the permanent-way men. Lord Aylesford demanded to be admitted to the station with his troop, and, on being refused, rode up against the pole, evidently with the view of forcing it in against the men. Upon that Bennett, one of the permanent-way men, caught hold of the bridle, and pushed the horse's head back, exclaiming at the time, "You can't come in here, sir." Lord Aylesford thereupon threatened to ride over them, and again put his horse at the pole, and was pushed back. Finding he could not force the barrier, his lordship dismounted and got in under the pole, when Whitty seized him by the collar and told him he could not pass. Another porter also took hold of him, and a violent struggle ensued, in the course of which two of the porters had their hats knocked off by his lordship—not by blows, but in his efforts to extricate himself and get to the station. It is seriously affirmed by a witness, but it is to be hoped that the statement is an exaggeration, that at this stage of the affray one of the troopers passed with his sword drawn, and the point of it was pressed against the throat of one of the porters. Such is the statement which has been made to our reporter by a good authority, and calls for investigation. The struggle between his lordship and the porters having continued for some time, one of the men went up to the station for Mr. Burlinson, of Birmingham, the local superintendent, who had come down to Leamington for the purpose of meeting the Royal train, and conducting it to Birmingham. Before he returned, Lord Aylesford got free, and was permitted to proceed to the station, on the ground that he wished to see Mr. Chilton, the station master. Arrived there, he stated that he had come with a guard of honor for her Majesty from Lord Warwick. The reply was that strict orders had been issued not to admit anybody to the station. Lord Aylesford replied that the company's orders were not his orders. His orders were from Lord Warwick. Mr. Chilton then respectfully reminded him that at least the station was private property, to which he immediately answered, in an off-hand manner, "It's not private to me; I can go anywhere." Mr. Chilton ventured to suggest that his lordship was subject to the law as well as other people; but he repudiated the idea, and said, "No, there is no law for me; I am above the law." After a good deal of conversation of this kind had taken place the Royal train came into the station, and his lordship requested Mr. Chilton to inform her Majesty that he was there. Mr. Chilton replied that he was not allowed to address her Majesty, but if he desired it he could communicate with Mr. Tyrrell, who was in charge of the train. Lord Aylesford then requested to see one of the lords-in-waiting; and upon his wish being communicated to Mr. Tyrrell, General Ponsonby was called. The General stepped across the platform and conversed with Lord Aylesford for a minute or so, and then returned to the train. On the train moving out of the station Lord Aylesford gave her Majesty a military salute, and immediately afterwards remounted his horse and conducted his troop back to Warwick.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

LAWRENCE'S FORTY YEARS IN INDIA.*

IF the reading public is tried by the variety of autobiographies which an increasingly large book market calls into print, at least it has its compensation now and then in a work that adds a solid contribution to history. Few books of this sort ever reach, like Horace Walpole's, that standard of excellence which is won by the combined value of the subject and the style in which it is rendered in letter or diary. Of these few, hardly any that we can recall, in our own tongue at least, are those of soldiers; but military history, like other history, would often be put to sore straits were it not for the aid of writers who tell their own tale. And a plain, honest narrative of really important events, delivered direct by an eyewitness, will have its value as long as the events themselves are canvassed. Just such a story is that before us, a careful perusal of which will, we venture to say, leave every reader impressed with respect for the teller, as well as better informed than he could have been before on certain most important episodes of the modern history of India.

Sir George Lawrence shared prominently in three of these, and his part in them fills a work not a word of which is superfluous, the less eventful portions of his forty-three years' service being given in the barest outline, so as merely to connect these episodes properly. As military secretary to the ill-fated Envoy at Cabul when the Afghans rose against us, and as that one of the captives after Macnaghten's murder who was most trusted by Akbhar Khan and employed in his attempts at diplomacy with Pollock, he had peculiar opportunities of witnessing the events that follow. The overthrow of our rule by the country we overran with these two years before, when he had entered it with Keane's invading force. As our political agent at Peshawar during the Sikh war that led to the annexation of the Punjaub, Lawrence a second time became a captive, owing to the treachery of those who had been appointed to watch, and was only released by the complete triumph of British arms over the troops that Runjeet Singh had left to incompetent successors, at the battle of Goojerat. Finally, as Governor-General's agent in Rajpootana during the mutiny, he was instrumental in preserving that congeries of petty native States faithful to our side during the darkest hours our rule in India has ever known.

Of these subjects the reader's attention will turn above all to the story of Cabul and the terrible retreat. And here we may say at once that the details of the sad six weeks that elapsed between the first commencement of the insurrection and the murder of the envoy, with all the vacillation produced by divided counsels and military incompetence, have never been so clearly portrayed. Lawrence, as before mentioned, was acting as military secretary to Sir William Macnaghten, and has a special regard for the memory of his chief. And he takes very natural and proper pains to clear his memory of that part of the stain attaching to it which would make him in any way responsible for the military folly of the disastrous retreat. He shows how the envoy again and again vainly urged on the general that energy of action which, up to the very last, might have turned the tide of events in our favour. And he proves beyond dispute that his advice was never taken, or taken so partially and feebly as to be nullified. General Elphinstone, whose appointment to the command-in-chief, which proved a charge for their sins of administration, was entirely unacquainted with Indian affairs and suffer'd so cruelly from a chronic disease as to be wholly unfit for his duty. He fell naturally into the hands of the next senior officer, Brigadier Shelton, who "said openly that he had brought the general entirely to his views, and that retreat was the only measure that could and must be adopted." He and his chief actually declined to avail themselves of many opportunities which offered of procuring provisions, "being conscious that, if the forces were supplied, their chief pretext for abandoning their position would be thereby removed." These are grave charges, but they agree only too fully with what was known of these officers before. The most striking part of this narrative, beyond the improved view which it gives of Macnaghten's grasp of the military situation, is the clearness with which it shows how from first to last the Afghans never fought well, and how utterly combination was wanting among their leaders. Hence the hearty belief which Lawrence evinces that a bold front put on at any time during that long retreat would have turned the tide of events at once. It needed nothing, according to his showing, which carries conviction with it, but finding an energetic commander weeks after the first insurrection took place, to have recovered our position at Cabul without the aid of any effective force at all. Of course there may be those who would dispute this view, and point to the heavy losses we suffered in some of the skirmishes outside the city. But the answer to this is, that no risk that could have been run by assuming the offensive against the revolt could have been equal to that incurred by allowing it to go on and gather unchecked. As to the alternative of retreat which had such fascinations for the bunglers in charge of the garrison, their adhering to this, and imagining that they could carry off through a hostile country, encumbered as they were with a host of followers, the same force that could scarcely, under their leadership, hold its own in a strong position against an undisciplined insurrection, shows but too clearly their ignorance of what war means, and of the working of that moral power which is the largest element by far in all military combinations.

This discussion brings us to what was really Sir W. Macnaghten's weakness—his want of readiness to take the responsibility of the one step which was needed for the safety of the government confided to him. He was left alone in this, cut off entirely from India by that rising of the frontier tribes which first set in motion the insurrection at the capital. A day or two must have convinced him that to leave the military charge in the hands in which it officially lay could but end in certain disaster and disgrace for all. There was a general sentiment—the forerunner of the indecision that followed—that the army was being sacrificed to the incompetence of its chief and his second in command. These being the circumstances, it needed a single act of decision and energy on the part of the representative of the Supreme Government. As soon as he was certain that the step was positively needed, he should have superseded Elphinstone, and selected an officer to command with a local commission from himself and general instruction to reverse the policy that proposed to abandon our conquest and seek safety in flight. Of course, since inadequate military affairs there is risk, and the most important condition for success of all is the brain of the leader, it is possible that a failure might have followed even after a change of commanders and counsels. But the point to be remembered is that the conditions made ruin a certainty if the change were not ventured on. That the responsibility of relieving a general in the midst of his own force in a very serious one cannot be denied. Lawrence does not imply that the envoy thought of it; and if he did so he plainly shrank from it. But that he left this course untried is good reason enough that his name should be involved in the disgrace of leaving the charge in those nerveless hands.

There is another point which this work brings out that has been nowhere dwelt on before; but Lawrence, who spe